



The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZ SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 230

BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29 1925

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" shall remain in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

POSTAL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months ..	Rs. 12.8	Rs. 15
3 Months ..	Rs. 6.4	Rs. 7.8
1 Month ..	Rs. 2.2	Rs. 2.8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3.8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 870.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 18, Farnington Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and size.
SUTTER, KUNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different varieties, (b) Saffron (a) Mahim Halva (or "Firy") Halva, (d) Halva with almonds, (e) Gunny Halva, (f) Rose-scented Halva, (g) Vanilla Halva, (h) Muskati Halva, (i) Ice Cream Halva, (j) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude. No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well. No V. P. P. will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLE.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	18,504
10th "	CHINA	MOOLTAN	20,247
17th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
24th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
7th Nov.	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
21st "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
28th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
5th Dec.	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
12th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
19th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
26th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
2nd Jan.	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
9th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
16th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
30th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
13th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
27th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
13th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
27th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
3rd Apr.	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
10th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
17th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
24th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
1st May	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
8th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
22nd "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	18,100

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India. Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India. T.S. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £52.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1925.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,283
20th "	MADURA	8,278
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WAPFIELD	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	—
18th "	Cargo Steamer	—
18th March	DOHALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,273
20th "	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WAPFIELD	6,060

*Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at
16th Oct.	NALDERA	15,993	Direct for Australia.
10th Nov.	BOUDAN	8,696	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA	6,813	—
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,022	MONGOLIA

* Will not convey passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KAPACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at
30th Sept.	KARAGOLA	8,410	East & S. Africa.
30th "	BARODA	8,410	Bombay via Karachi & P. G. Ports.
2nd Oct.	VASKA	8,410	Bombay via Karachi & P. G. Ports.
3rd "	SHAKLA	8,410	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
5th "	VITA	8,410	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesday, Friday and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for Passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bureh. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Mondays will be resumed on the 28th September.

Arrival and Departure of Passengers and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru	J. Yamada	1905	21st Sep.	30th Sep.
Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	3rd Oct.	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7088	16th "	30th "
Tottori Maru	G. Masuda	5073	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29th Nov.

* Passengers Steamers.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Storage.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	630	355	240	160
Kobe	800	408	285	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alicia Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 5972. Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru	J. Morita	5,586	25 Sep.	9 Oct.
Indo Maru	H. Gotoh	5,001	7 Oct.	21 Oct.
Hogohulu Maru	G. Fujita	8,751	11 Oct.	25 Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.
For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address: CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying over the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 F26,666,660
Reserve Funds F43,196,561 F23,599,738
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA (BRANCHES:—
Samarang, Djember, Pekalongan, Medan, Djember, Pontianak, Handjarmasin, Kota Radja, Solo, Sourabaya, Macassar, Tegal, Bandong, Palembang, Tjilatjap, Cheribon, Padang, Weltevreden.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore, Penang, BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
NO. 25, MEDOWS STREET, Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investment and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender value to ease the wife in distress. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvasers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazgaon, Bombay.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over Rs. 2,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustees) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India.
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents For Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajpur, Nairwa, No. 1149/2, Ahmedabad, Messrs. AHIRY & DEEN DOYAL, Shilpee, Amber, Bazar, Hyderabad, (Deccan).
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 280/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
J. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabdi Nagpur, Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHAY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AQUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Golgote Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc.; also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC.
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTI-SEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN for Dyspepsia
ELIXIR-PAPAIN Heart-burn
Mist PEPSIN Comp. Flatulence, etc.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 40784

Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF
SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June,
1925 our charges for
Short Advertisements are
as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay. Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced ACCOUNTANT on 60-5-100 biennial. State caste and vernacular. Apply in own hand-writing to the CHAIRMAN, Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Dharwar.

24185

WANTED—An experienced whole time TEACHER for Shortland and Typewriting, must be strong in English. Apply to GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor, the KALADIVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION with copies of testimonials.

A

R1890

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Central Provinces. EUROPEAN PRACTICAL CARDER and SPINNER to work as inside Manager, preferably having experience in Luring Cotton and selling Yarn and Cloth. Age not over 40 years. Applicants must state pay required. EUROPEAN ENGINEER, age 35-40, must have Cotton Mill experience. Starting pay Rs. 500. Applicants must state whether certified. In each case free furnished quarters, light and fuel provided. Applicants will be on probation for one year followed by a 3 years' agreement, if suitable. Apply by letter only, stating experience and when free, and enclosing copies of recent testimonials to: W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Churchgate Street, Bombay.

A24178

SALARY RS. 100-200 P.M.
IN 30 DAYS.

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trial. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Howard College, (25) Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced man seeks EMPLOYMENT for Japan, have control over Japanese language and market for over ten years. Write Box No. 1009, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R1877

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SHOPS FLATS and ROOMS for respectable Parsce and European families; Goverdandas Mansions, Sopari Bang Road, Parel. For particulars see MISTRY on the premises.

R1918

TO BE LET—GODOWNS, two large and small and MOTOR GARAGE at Mint Road. Cheap rent, early possession. Apply CHANDABHOY RUMJANALLY 271, Bazar Gokhale Street, Fort.

R1889

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Walnuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. Agent, ARAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

R1788

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—English Park Victoria and Wolseley 15, (4-5 seater car), good as new. Apply KHANSAHEB, c/o Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw, 121, Meadows Street, JA.

R1874

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SANSKRIT SHATAKAS—UNNATI BRAHMACHARYA, Bhakti; inspiring, patriotic; four annas each, postal stamps P. N. KACHHI, M.S. High School, Indore.

L

R1817

ADVANCE INDIA—By M. Z. AKMAL, late Professor, London and Budapest Linguistic Institute, must be read by every patriotic Indian. To be had from SIRION PRINTING CO., 57, Apollo Street, Fort.

L

R1862

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrahi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 908, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"

G

R1850

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonder in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KEMPAM** (Specialist in Leprosy), S. Nandibagga Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment." A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates. The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch
per insertion.
1st Insertion ... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent
Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in this classified short advertisement column.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held this day, an Ad Interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1925, at the rate of Rs. 25 (free of Income Tax) per share was declared, and will be paid on or after TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1925, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 17th September, 1925.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in usual course. Shareholders are requested to at once notify any change of address to the undersigned.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th September, 1925, to 26th September, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Forbes Building,
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 10th September, 1925.

C24049

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES

THE dates of the Poona Autumn Meetings have been altered by the Turf Club as follows:—
1st Meeting on Thursday, October 1st, instead of Saturday, October 3rd.
2nd Meeting on Saturday, October 3rd, instead of Wednesday, October 7th.
3rd Meeting as at present on Saturday, October 10th.

2nd, 1st and 3rd Class Special Express trains will therefore run on the 1st, 3rd and 10th October, 1925, instead of on the dates previously notified.

D. A. FENTON,

Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1925.

24138

TENDERS.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from contractors, who are prepared to supply about 2300 tons of C. I. Pipes, Valves, Hydrants and Special castings for Water Works. Tenders will be received upto 27th November, 1925.

The specification and tender forms can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Karachi Municipality upto 28th November, 1925.

A plan showing special castings can be seen at the Municipal Office during office hours and can be had for Rs. 5 each.

The Municipality do not bind to accept the lowest or any tender.
All tenders to hold good until orders of the Municipality are passed thereon within 20 days from date of the receipt of tender and no tender will be allowed to withdraw his tender and will be held responsible upto the 20th day from the date of the receipt of tender.

J. N. SETNA,
B. Sc. (Glasgow).
A. M. I. S. E. etc.,
Executive Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Karachi, 1st September, 1925.

C24172

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of about 200 suits of uniform to Poon and Hannals in the Schools Committee's service. Each suit shall consist of one long woolen coat, one long Khaki Coat, one ordinary cap and a pair of Diopics. The rate should be quoted for one complete suit as described above. A sample suit can be seen in the Schools Committee's Office. The tenders should be delivered to the undersigned between 2 and 3 p.m. (B.T.) on TUESDAY, the 13th October, 1925.

M. J. FAROOQUI,

Secretary, Schools Committee,
The Sole to Committee's Office,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1925.

C24176

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. JHAVERI & CO., Solicitors, High Court, have REMOVED to "YUSUF BUILDING," 1st Floor, Esplanade Road, Fort.

24168

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY, No. 104 of the East and West Insurance Co., Ltd., on the Life of late A. G. Sardesai for Rs. 1500 is LOST or MISLAID. If found by anybody it is to be sent within a month to the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., at 63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the Company will issue a New Policy.

24126

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3837 of 1923.

JAMNADAS CHHAGANLAL and
anr. Plaintiffs,

vs.

TRICUMDAS GOPIKISSON and
ors. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1924, the following immovable properties will be Sold by Public Auction in two lots by the Commission of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, 1925 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT "A"

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land and ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate on the Eastern Side of Electricity Trench Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 255 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2118, 2119, New No. A/9223, Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey No. 1/5506, 5507 and bounded, on the East by the property of Amiruddin Tyebji, on the West by the said Khetwady Back Road and on the South by the property of Mahomed Essof Bhaodan and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2067(1) and Street No. 11.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwady Tenth Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2066, formerly under Street No. 2 but now under Street No. 9 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2118, 2119, New No. 3A/9223, Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey No. 5/5506 and containing by admeasurement (102) one hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by the property of Amiruddin Tyebji, on the West by the said Khetwady Tenth Lane, on the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described and on the South by the property of Pestonji Framji.

LOT "B"

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages tenement and range of buildings or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mughal Lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1430, Old Survey No. 430 and New Survey No. 7601, 7602, 7616 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 588 and Street No. 45, containing by admeasurement (604) six hundred and four square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vidharan Mohunji, on or towards the West by the private passage and thereafter the property of Tulshida Laldas Jadav, or on or towards the North by the private passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dinanath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Defendant No. 3 abovesaid, at No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Acting Commissioner.

C23072

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3709 of 1923.

KHATRI SUMAR ABDUL REHMAN,
Plaintiff,

vs.

PANDURANG JASWANT CHEM.
BURKAR & Ors. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1924, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovesaid, at Nos. 27-33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Commissioner.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or land, being non-agricultural Survey No. 25, situate in the village of Chembur, Taluka Salsette, Sub-district Kuria, Dist. Thana, measuring two thousand five hundred and fifty-five square yards be the same little more or less bearing Survey No. 247, Pot No. 10, Akar Rs. 8 with the messuages tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon bounded, on or towards the East partly by vacant ground of Tukaram Makund and partly by vacant ground and building of Sundarbai, widow of Jagannath, on or towards the West and North by grass land belonging to Seth Sunderdas and on or towards the South by the Road from Trombay to Kuria and Sion.

LOT NO. 2.

Land, situate at Mowji Waghawli, Taluka Salsette, Dist. Thana Sub-Dist. Kuria.
FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring one acre and 103 gunthas bearing Collector's Survey No. 74, Pot No. 6 and bearing Entry No. 509.

SECONDLY—All those two pieces of field land called Surachi Khar bearing:—
(a) Survey No. 73, Pot Nos. 2, 4, adm. gunthas 591. Akar, Rs. 3-8-0 and Entry No. 499, 501.

THIRDLY—All that piece of field land called Surai, bearing survey No. 89, Pot No. 1, gunthas 7 3/4, Akar annas 15 and bearing entry No. 607.

FOURTHLY—All that piece of field land called Surai, bearing Survey No. 89, Pot No. 1, Gunthas 7 3/4, Akar annas 15, bearing entry No. 607.

FIFTHLY—All that piece of field land called Surai, bearing Survey No. 74, Pot No. 5, Gunthas 8 1/4 Akar Rupee one and annas two and bearing Entry No. 508.

SIXTHLY—All that piece of land or Wada called "Bhandaricha" urfa "Vasicha" bearing Survey No. 75, Falmi No. 1, Gunthas 14, Akar annas 12 and bearing entry No. 518.

SEVENTHLY—All that piece of field land called Surai, bearing Survey No. 74, Pot No. 3, Gunthas 23 3/4, Akar rupees three and annas four and bearing Entry No. 506.

EIGHTHLY—All those six pieces of field and grass lands made into one and bearing numbers and descriptions as follows: that is to say:—

Survey No. 76, Falmi No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, adm. Gunthas 64, Akar Rs. 4-5-0, Entry Nos. 518 to 524.

NOTE—The above Lot No. 2 has been notified for acquisition by Government pursuant to their Notice, dated 1st May, 1922, but possession of 30 gunthas of land out of Survey Nos. 74 and 89 as shown in the Plan filed in the Commissioner's Office has already been taken by Government under Section 17 of the Act. The purchaser will not be entitled to recover the compensation moneys in respect of the said 30 gunthas.

C24177

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the PARTNERSHIP till lately subsisting between our clients **MR. DAYAL MANJI** and **MR. JOSHI KANJI VELJI**, doing business under the name and style of Messrs. Kanji Dayal and Co., as Seed and Wheat Merchants and Commission Agents at Dana Bunder, Bombay has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from 26th September, 1925, and our client **MR. KANJI VELJI** will hereafter carry on the said business in the same name of Messrs. Kanji Dayal & Co., but the said **MR. DAYAL MANJI** will have no concern whatever with such business and he will not be liable in any way for the dealings and the profits and loss thereof. The present debts and credits of the said firm of Messrs. Kanji Dayal and Co. have been made over to the said **MR. KANJI VELJI** that is to say he alone will pay up the debts of the said firm and will recover the outstandings thereof.

This 24th day of September, 1925.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,

Attorneys for Mr. Dayal Manji and Mr. Joshi Kanji Velji.

C24181

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, Receiver in High Court Suit No. 1043 of 1924 (BAI MAR'AMBAL Vs. FATMABAI, widow of Jannahmed, Gangji, 2, ALLIMA-HOMED AKBARALLI, executrix and executry of the last Will and Testament of Jannahmed Gangji,) has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances and claims all and singular the piece of land, hereinafter and premises, situate at Talegan in the District of Poona, more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written, belonging to the estate of the deceased Jannahmed Gangji.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate right, title or interest, claim or demand whatsoever into or upon the said piece of land hereinafter and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, trust, gift, lease, underlease, mortgage charge, lien, or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned at our Office, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same it any shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. All that piece or parcel of land at Talegan in the Poona District, together with the buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 6 acres and 27 gunthas, bearing Survey No. 700/1 assessment Rs. 69-4-0.
2. All that piece or parcel of land in the village of Umber Navlakhya in Poona District, Taluka Marol, Registration Sub-District Maival, assessed by Government bearing:

Entry No.	Survey No.	Area Gunas.	Assessment Rs.	Born. ment daries In Survey Nos.
1669	233	14-2-0	Rs. 8-12-0 (a)	
	Pot Kharab:			
	17 Gunthas.			(b)
(2) 1017	224	23-38	Rs. 15-0-0 (c)	
(3) 1045	227	0-33	Rs. 0-5-0 (d)	
(4) 1046	228	0-18	Rs. 0-4-0 (e)	
(5) 1087	229	0-3	Rs. 0-2-6 (f)	
(6) 1088	230	0-2	Rs. 0-2-6 (g)	
(7) 1089	231	0-16	Rs. 0-15-0 (h)	

(a) East Survey Nos. 221, 222, 0212.

(b) 84th Survey No. 218 West Survey No. 224 North Survey No. 225 and 211.

(c) East Survey No. 223, South Survey No. 220, West Survey the boundary of area North Survey No. 225.

(d) East Survey No. 211 South Survey No. 225 West Survey No. 232, North Survey No. 232 and 218.

(e) East Survey No. 232, South Survey No. 232 and 227, West Survey No. 232, North Survey No. 230 and 232.

(f) East Survey No. 232 and 211, South Survey No. 218, West Survey No. 232 and 231, North Survey No. 230 and 232.

(g) East Survey No. 232, 210, 211, South Survey No. 220, and 232, West Survey No. 230 and 232, North Survey No. 232.

(h) East Survey No. 229, 230 and 232, South Survey No. 218 and 232, West Survey No. 232, North the boundary of Mangrol.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1925.

DABHOLKER, & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

C24175.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1826 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

(1) BHOGILAL NANALAL SHAH,
(2) NAGINDAS BHOGILAL SHAH
Plaintiffs,

vs.

(1) JEH

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 2482 of 1925.
Messrs. SHIVNARAYAN NEMANI,
a firm, doing business as Brokers
and Shareholders, inter alia in Linsed
and Wheat at Shaik Memon
Street, outside the Fort of Bom-
bay Plaintiffs,
vs.
Messrs. BHAKARIDAS HAJARI-
MAL, a firm, carrying on business
as Merchants and Commission
Agents at Kalbadevi Road, out-
side the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.
To
The Defendants above-named.

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs
have filed a plaint in this Court against
you, the above-named Defendants, whereof
the following is the Concise Statement, viz.:
The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendants
a sum of Rs. 2,634-8-3 with interest thereon
at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, as
mentioned in the plaint, and costs of the
suit and further interest on judgment.
Under Order XXXVII, Rule 3, of the Code
of Civil Procedure, you are required to apply
to the Court for leave to defend the said
suit within ten days from the publication
of this notice, and you are hereby required
to take notice that in default of your doing
so, within the time aforesaid we shall have
the suit placed on board for an ex-parte de-
cision.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1925.
MOTCHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C24183

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1196 of 1925.
MOOLJI HARIDAS of Bombay,
Blackia Hindu inhabitant, an Iron
Merchant, residing at Doodhghar
Road, without the Fort Plaintiff,
versus
BHAGWAT DAYAL, of Bombay,
Hindu inhabitant, an Iron
Broker, residing at Panawade,
without the Fort in Bombay Defendant.
To
BHAGWAT DAYAL,
The defendant above-named.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff claims
in this suit from you Rs. 8,500/- with
interest at 12 per cent. per annum from 11th
November 1922 till judgment costs of this
suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.
per annum in respect of a Promissory Note
passed by you to the plaintiff on 11th
November, 1922.

You are hereby summoned to appear in
the Court on the 27th day of October, 1925,
at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by
Advocate with your witnesses and docu-
ments on which you rely.

Take notice that in default of such
appearance this suit will be tried and deter-
mined ex-parte.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1925.
AMBALAL S. PARIKH,
For Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji & Devidas,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay. C24182

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO
STREET.

AUCTION SALE of building materials.
Under instructions from the Bombay Im-
provement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and
Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY
the 2nd October, 1925, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) the
materials for removal of the following build-
ings:—

Building St. No. 41-43: 22-24 Case No.
54: 36 Girgaum Road Kalbadevi Road Kol-
bhat Wadi.
Building St. N. 341L 341N: 341NN:
341NNN: 341NNN: 341A and 341R
Case No. 532: 535 Worlee Road.

MENESSE & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23469.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE
FURNITURE, AUSTRIAN SAFE, ETC.
Under instructions from the Liquidator
of Messrs. Tathil Sharp & Co. (1922), Ltd.,
in Voluntary Liquidation Messrs. J. S.
MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction
at Tamarind Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the
2nd day of October, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
all the Office furniture, etc., of the said
Company, comprising Large and small writ-
ing tables, book stands, teak and bent wood
chairs, Austrian made safe, cupboards with
glass and panel doors, conyng press with
stands, revolving office chair, clock, bench,
hatstand, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before
the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 29th
September, 1925, at 10 a.m.
(S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and
CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auc-
tion at "Woodland", Pedder Road, Cum-
bala Hill, very valuable handsome made to
order household furniture of the latest
design by Winbridge, Devji Canji, also old
curved blackwood furniture, rich glass,
crockery and platedware, sliding dining
table, arm and without arm chairs, side-
board and dinner wagons, rich carpets,
drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy
chairs, drawing room suite, fancy cabinets,
table ornaments, writing tables, glass door
book and silver cases, reclining sofas, pho-
tograph, easy chairs, low chairs, hat-stands,
one complete white painted bedroom suite,
single and double bedsteads, mirror almy-
rals, dressing and wash hand tables, dress-
ing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses,
teapots, ice box, meat safes, cup-
boards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Rustom, P. J. Taliar-
khan, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property
on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND-
ED PROPERTIES AT BORAH BAZAR
STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos,
Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No.
2976 of 1923, Laxmibai vs. Monghai,
Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will this day
TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 5 p.m. (S.T.)
sell by Public Auction on the premises the
following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land of
quit and ground rent tenure together with
the message tenements or dwelling house
standing thereon, situate at Borah Bazar
Street, Fort, admeasuring according to
Cadastral Survey about 324 square yards
and registered by the Collector under Old
No. 324, New No. 5634, Old Survey Nos.
556, 857, New Survey No. 8859, Cadastral
Survey No. 1380 of Fort Division, and as-
sessed by the Municipality under A Ward
No. 2327 Street No. 8, 10 and bounded
on the North partly by the property of
Lakshmidas Ludha and partly by the prop-
erty of Morarji Gokuldas, on the South
by the property secondly described, on the
East by the Borah Bazar Street, and on
the West by the property of Kaku alias
Bhagwanadas Gordhandas.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land of
quit and ground rent tenure together with
the message tenements or dwelling house
standing thereon, situate at Borah Bazar
Street, Fort, admeasuring according to
Cadastral Survey about 148 square yards
and registered by the Collector under Old
No. 523, New No. 5633, Old Survey No. 855,
New Survey No. 8858, Cadastral Survey
No. 1379 of Fort Division, and assessed by
the Municipality under A Ward No. 2326,
Street Nos. 12, 14 and bounded on the
North by the property (firstly) hereinabove
described, on the South by the property of
Gomtibai widow of Karsandas Shami,
on the East by the Borah Bazar Street and
on the West by the property of Kaku alias
Bhagwanadas Gordhandas.

For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to Messrs. MADHAVJI
& CO., Solicitors for the Receiver or to the
undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH AND
COUNTRY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOP FURNITURE, ETC., AS A GO-
ING CONCERN AT BARIA BUILDING,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq.,
Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2604 of 1925
(Nazari vs. Ambari), Messrs. BENNETT
and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MON-
DAY, the 12th October next, at 4-30 p.m.
(S.T.), the stock-in-trade of the whole shop
of English and country-made boots and
shoes, glass door cupboards, shelves, etc.,
as a going concern.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required
at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SWADESHI
OIL MILL SITUATED AT NADIAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq.,
the Official Liquidator of the Swadeshi Oil
Mills Co., Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. BEN-
NETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 19th
inst., at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public
Auction at their Rooms, the whole of the
Swadeshi Oil Mill, situate at Nadiad, con-
taining about 6 acres of leasehold land to-
gether with the mill building, consisting of
an covered shed with big masonry chimney,
manager's bungalow and tin covered godowns,
and all the oil plant machinery such as
boilers, engine pumps, presses, elevators
and all other machinery lying in the mill.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

SORABJEE
COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 28736.

IMPORTANT TO MILL STORE DEALERS
AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND
OTHERS.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Septem-
ber, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Sale
Room of the Auctioneers, by order of the
Bank concerned:—

12 crates and 3 trusses asbestos mill boards
and plated throughout packing of Turner
Brothers, 1 case asbestos yarn, 3 coils Lam-
beth cotton rope, 12 coils cotton, driving
rope of Oldham Rope and Twine Co., Ltd.,
3 cases files by John Boker and Co., taps,
round, square and flat bastard and smooth.
By order of the Bank parties concerned:—
7 rolls black hair and cotton belting 2in. to
7in. 60 pulleys.

By order of the Bank and parties concern-
ed: 4 cases coral and glass beads, 120
pieces iron flat bar, 5 cases Codliver oil
emulsion.

Deposit of 25 per cent. balance and deliv-
ery within three days. Further particu-
lars to be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.
Classic of the Screen
"BROADWAY
AFTER DARK"A Mighty Melodrama of Every Day Life
Starring

ADOLPHE MENJOU

PATHE GAZETTE.
PATHE PICTORIAL.TIME: 6, 8 and 10 P.M.
DON'T MISS IT!PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

At Public Request !!!
Another Week ! One More Week ! !
Krishna Films Co.'s Super-production with
gorgeous splendour.

"CHANDRA-
KANT"

OR
"FILIAL DUTY, SELF-SACRIFICE
& SEARCH OF MAGIC JEWEL"

Will be Screened at

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.
USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES.

W. I. F. A.

"NADKARNI CUP"

ENTRIES CLOSE TO-MORROW 30TH
ENTRANCE FEE RS. 10.

Open to Indian Teams only.

Apply

GUY D. ROBINSON,
Hon. Sec.
Wellsey House,
Cooperage.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 28th Sept. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 28th Sept. 1925.	1924
Colaba Point	0.02	47.41	77.47	51.73
Fort	0.46	53.14	74.87	57.17
Esplanade	0.70	60.67	78.12	..
J. J. Hospital	..	..	..	..
Cumbala Hill	..	..	..	..
Kemp & Co.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety-Col	..	..	..	..
Paral.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Sept. 27th
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m.,
2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fabs 29.801
Inches.
Temperature of Air 81.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer 78.6
Dew Point 76.5
Relative humidity of Air 61%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole
sky cloudy equal to 10) 4.8
Maximum temperature of Air 89.1
Minimum do. do. 79.1
General direction of Wind from
midnight to midnight SS W, E, WNW, NW,
Movement of Wind from mid-
night to midnight 104 miles
Fall of Rain 0.09 inches
Total fall during month 3.49
Do. do year 60.29
Additional fall of rain up to
10 a.m. of 28th Sept. 0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

	High Water	Low Water
29th Sept	Mean on 29th Sept. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 29th Sept. 5.15 p.m.
30th Sept	Mean on 30th Sept. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 30th Sept. 5.15 p.m.
1st Oct	Mean on 1st Oct. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 1st Oct. 5.15 p.m.
2nd Oct	Mean on 2nd Oct. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 2nd Oct. 5.15 p.m.
3rd Oct	Mean on 3rd Oct. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 3rd Oct. 5.15 p.m.
4th Oct	Mean on 4th Oct. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 4th Oct. 5.15 p.m.
5th Oct	Mean on 5th Oct. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 5th Oct. 5.15 p.m.
6th Oct	Mean on 6th Oct. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 6th Oct. 5.15 p.m.
7th Oct	Mean on 7th Oct. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 7th Oct. 5.15 p.m.
8th Oct	Mean on 8th Oct. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 8th Oct. 5.15 p.m.
9th Oct	Mean on 9th Oct. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 9th Oct. 5.15 p.m.
10th Oct	Mean on 10th Oct. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 10th Oct. 5.15 p.m.
11th Oct	Mean on 11th Oct. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 11th Oct. 5.15 p.m.
12th Oct	Mean on 12th Oct. 11.15 a.m.	Mean on 12th Oct. 5.15 p.m.

YOUR TROUBLES AND WORRIES

REPRESENTATIVE
IN
BOMBAY.

ARE SELF INVITED

SHORT STAY
RARE OPPORTUNITY.

WE ARE FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

COTTON FORECAST
BROACH, NEW YORK
LIVERPOOL
DAILY FLUCTUATIONS.

Predicting Exact Events
with
Dates, Months & Year.
All matters regarding

THIS IS THE TIME
TO MAKE
FORTUNE.

Losses, Gains, Lottery, Lawsuits, Failures, Marriages, Journeys, Voyages, Deceitfulness, Examination results.
All events of your life forecasted absolutely correct.

DON'T FAIL TO CONSULT

The Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau,
INDORE C. I.

And You have invited your present Troubles! which we would have predicted years before with guidance to avoid.

FREE CONSULTATION
FOR
MEMBERS.

YOU HUMBLED ASTROLOGY
ANW NOW
YOU ARE HUMBLED
BY DOCTORS & SOLICITORS.

CHARGES REDUCED
FOR OTHERS
Rs. 1, 3, & 5.

CONSULT OR BE A MEMBER TO-DAY.

To-morrow may be late and your troubles and worries may multiply.

Consulting Charges Rs. 1, 3, & 5 only. Membership 3rd Class Rs. 25, Second Class Rs. 50, First
Class Rs. 100, Special Class Rs. 500 and upwards according to class of work, time and energy.

All questions and correspondence free of charge during the year including family horoscopes.

SEND YOUR BIRTH DATE WITH TIME or SEE OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN BOMBAY
with horoscope; if not your hand and Physiognomy will give you correct reading of your life.

Basketful credentials all over the world we are daily receiving.

WE CHALLENGE TO NON-BELIEVER.

Bureaucratic tactics, Hindenburg's presidency, Deshabandhu Dass, Gwalior Maharaja, longevity, Mahatma
Gandhi's affairs, Muntaz muddle, Japan and American earthquakes—all these events years before very correctly
predicted by us.

Visiting Hours:—12 noon to 5 p.m.

11, Albert Building, 3rd floor, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Also 8 to 10 a.m. 8 to 10 p.m. Watson Hotel, Room No. 111, Bombay.

Phone: 21228.

Tel. No. 21228.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended
by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of
Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest,
Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments of Children,
Chronic Coughs and Colds, and all Wasting
Diseases, because it has the well-earned reputation
of being The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily
Digested, and Most Speedily Efficacious.

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a
Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in
the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of
Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken
to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce
to the destruction either partial or total of the
Vitamines, the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil
is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with
it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this
is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always
been amongst the most highly recommended and the
most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: Calcutta: B. K. PAUL & CO.
Bombay: LEVETUS LTD. Madras: WILSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors:
ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD
122 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1
BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.COTTON TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION SERVICE

EST. UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SETH
VRAJLAL RANCHHODAS
TARWALA.

BOON TO COTTON MERCHANTS

We have pleasure in announcing that
having had wide experience as Commission
Agents for 15 years in Cotton, Linseed,
oilseed, etc., markets, we have now or-
ganised a Special Service for giving in-
stantaneous and effective information as to
the prevailing rates for these markets and
as to the tone of the markets of the im-
portant world centres, and the fluctuations
thereto, and have carefully and at great
cost selected a staff of experienced and able
hands for the purpose.

We have experienced and influential
Agents in the New York, Liverpool and
London Markets, who supply us by cable
hourly information relating the tone and
fluctuations in the markets there, and we
undertake to transmit them to our con-
stituents promptly through our efficient
staff together with any information that
may be desired by them with regard to the
Bombay markets.

In addition to telegraphic information,
we also furnish weekly reports regarding
the general condition of the market and
the forecasts for the week to follow.

We charge a comparatively very moderate
commission of Annas Eight per telegram
relating to (1) Bombay markets rates, or
(2) Liverpool opening quotations and
fluctuations; or (3) New York futures—
opening, closing etc.—and any information
relating to the tendency of the markets.

Information as to the rates of Liverpool
and New York, and the fluctuations there
up to 8 and 10 points respectively, will be
supplied immediately by telephone service
to the Local constituents as also to those
at outside stations such as Ahmedabad,
Surat, Sholapur, Poona etc.—having trunk
telephone connections, at rates which would
be quoted on application.

Constituents desiring to have direct tele-
grams from our foreign Agents should nego-
tiate with us.

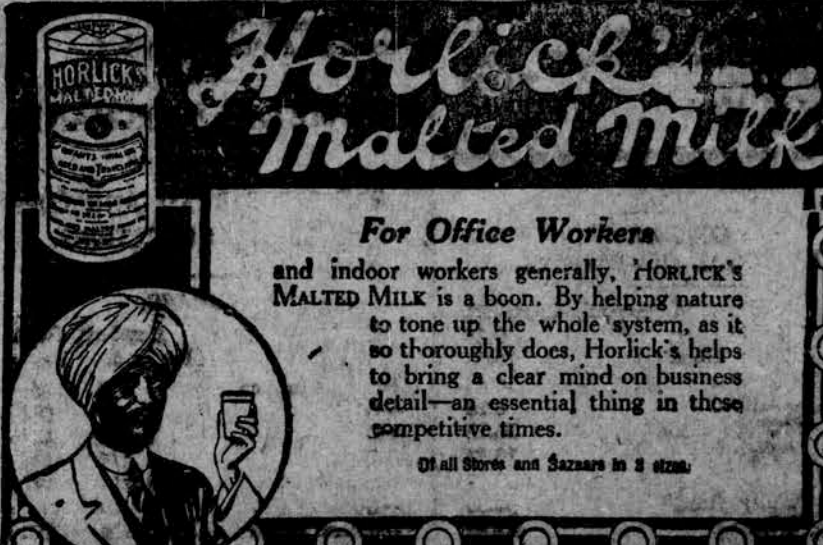
Our Private Code will be supplied to
those who desire to use it for communica-
tions.

N. B.—The Service will only be com-
menced on receipt of sufficient deposits, as it
be replenished from time to time, to meet
the charges.

MANAGER

COTTON T. INFORMATION SERVICE,
Ismael Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. 21788 and 23333 Telegrams
"Cottonlog"



Horlick's Malted Milk

For Office Workers
and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature
to tone up the whole system, as it
so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps
to bring a clear mind on business
detail—an essential thing in these
competitive times.

Of all Stores and Sazars in 3 stars.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 28. Today's market reported 5 points up to 10 points lower. The tone of the market was quiet. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 3 points lower.

Messrs. Unrigar and Vesugur's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable order date 26th instant as under:—

"Nervous market. Some possibility of bad weather."

Messrs. M. and B. Stern's report:—

"The World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton for week ending 25th September were 230,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 1,517,000 bales against 1,418,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 99,000 bales."

Since the 15th instant which was the date on which the last American Bureau condition and crop report was based, weather reports from that side have been generally favourable and it seems likely that the next Bureau Report will show a further increase in the crop estimate. On the whole, we are inclined to believe that present indications point to a minimum crop of 14 million bales, and with the prospects of an ample supply of American cotton becoming more and more known, we think that prices locally will also have to rule at a comparatively low price before any real signs of good export demand are in evidence.

A slight change being reported in America the Marwarri Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 42 1/2 for Brooch April-May. Going up by half a rupee the prices gradually eased to Rs. 42 1/2 on Exporters and Bazar operators selling, but again recovered to Rs. 42 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses, and the market closed at Rs. 42 1/2. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 42 1/2 and going up to Rs. 42 1/2 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying, closed at Rs. 42 1/2. Exporters were sellers of Omra.

Fine Omra January opened at Rs. 40 1/2 and declined to Rs. 40 1/2 on Commission Houses selling. On general buying the market improved to Rs. 40 1/2, but again eased to Rs. 40 1/2 on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 40 1/2. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 35 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday with little doing.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 28.
Fully Good Brooch April-May 42 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan. 35 1/2
Fine Omra Dec-Jan. 40 1/2

LAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 28.
Fully Good Brooch April-May 42 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan. 35 1/2
Fine Omra Dec-Jan. 40 1/2

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.	
Bengal Superfine M. G.	420
Bengal Fine M. G.	400
Bengal F. G. M. G.	370
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	400
Sindh-Punjab F. G. M. G.	370
Punjab-Americans M. G.	450/70
Wardha-Hingir, Fine M. G.	450
Nagpur Fine M. G.	420/30
Yemmal Fine M. G.	443
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	400/20
Dharampur Fine M. G.	430
Anaroti Fine M. G.	390/40
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M. G.	390/40
Valkapur Fine M. G.	390
Khandesh Fine M. G.	390
Khandesh F. G. M. G.	380
Brooch Fully Good M. G.	450
Yuthia Fine M. G.	420
Yuthia F. G. M. G.	403
Dharwar S. G.	435/40
Compta M. G.	430/40
Westerns M. G.	400/10
Westerns H. G.	410/20
Miraj M. G.	410/20
Cambodia M. G.	470/90

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.
The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th September, 1925:—

Bales.	
Cotton	3132
Wheat	2488
Linseed	2405
Rape, etc.	106
Gingellyseed	359
Poppayseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1659
Castorseed	3460
Rice	11619
Myrabollans	145
Cottonseed	632
Mowraeed	Nil
Gram	1649
Juwar	759
Masur	Nil
Barley	18
Bajra	957
Coal	3616

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.

Bombay, Sept. 28.
Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mamadevi, received the following cable from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co. on Monday:—

"Market nervous. Some possibility of bad weather."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Sept. 28.

To full-pressed Bales	
20-25-29	This year. Last year.
Andhra Pradesh	753 1,912
Central India	151 4,018
East and West	928 1,707
Hyderabad-Mysore	109 49
Berar	11 2,979
Central Provinces	1,321 247
Total Omra	142 10,843
Omra	12 1,043
S.W. Provinces	1,324 21
Uttar Pradesh	810 8
Sindh-Punjab	1,663 1,276
Broach	19 6,122
Coimbatore & Dharmap	37 4,233
Western-Northern	30 1,07
Cochin	40 2,47
Tamilvel & Cumbod	1,212 3,12
Faras	55 2,48
Assam	13 1
Egyptian and African	1,133 6,09
Local	—
Total	3,102 41,343

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

To full-pressed Bales	
20-25-29	This year. Last year.
Europe	2,710 31,935
Japan & China	1,035 25,21
Coast Ports	130 1,430
Up-country by Rail	305 1,259
Altogether in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	3,105 12,046
Total	3,365 58,64

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 12 1/2 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellariadis 28.00 d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.	
September	23.40-05
October	22.85-05
November	22.40-30
December	21.90-30
January	21.65-35
February	21.55-30
March	21.35-22
April	21.50-20
May	21.45-20
June	21.40-20
July	21.35-20
August	21.30-20
September	21.20-20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.	
September	12.65-01
October	12.52
November	12.30-02
December	12.40-01
January	12.37-02
February	12.36-02
March	12.40-02
April	12.30-02
May	12.42-03
June	12.35-04
July	12.34-04
August	12.22-04
September	12.09-03

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Sept. 26.	
Total in Sight	2,622,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	133,000
East Indian Visible Supply	140,000
American Visible Supply	2,365,000
Other Visible Supply	—
Total Sales	46,000
East Indian Sales	2,500
East Indian Forward	3,000
East Indian Actual Export	200
East Indian Import of the week	3,000
American Afloat	114,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	221,000
Taking of the world's Spinners of American Cotton 236,000 bales.	—

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.	
Scinde, "Good"	9.65
Scinde, "Fully Good"	10.05
Scinde, "Fine"	10.45
Bengal, "Good"	9.75
Bengal, "Fully Good"	10.15
Bengal, "Fine"	10.55
Omra, "Good"	10.45
Omra, "Fully Good"	10.85
Omra, "Fine"	11.25

Broach, "Good"	10.80
Broach, "Fully Good"	11.20
Broach, "Fine"	11.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 26.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 49,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 10,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 22,000.
Futures at New York
October 23.63 +.03
January 23.18 +.05
March 23.40
May 23.60-10
Spot Cotton at New York 23.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.33 +.13
Futures at New Orleans
October 23.15 +.14
January 23.22 +.11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality, 21.
Demand Bills 48.4-12.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 71 1/2.

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 26.
Barletta Russia 63 1/2 lbs. Sept-Oct. sellers 50/6.
Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. September/October sellers 51/6.
Tone:—Quiet.
Australian September/October nominal 54.
Australian December/January sellers 50.
Choice White Karachi September/October nominal 55.
Tone:—Quiet.
Cargos Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. January/February sellers 49/5.
Parcel Baril 63 lbs. sailer arrived for London paid 51.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwarri Chamber of Commerce:—

Bazar. Delivery.	
Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
READY:—	
Wheat, White Delhi	51 0 0 8 4
Wheat, White Cawnpore	54 0 0 8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0 8 5 0
Rapesed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0 11 10
Rapesed, Brown Cawnpore	10 14 0 11 8
Rapesed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 7 0 13 1 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 5 0 12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 1 0 12 10 0
Linseed, White 85-15	70 0 0 14 8 0
Teelseed, White 75-25	68 0 0 14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0 13 8 0
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0 12 10 0
Groundnuts	13 12 0
Mowraeed	10 6 0
Barley	6 5 0
Castorseed	58 0 0 11 5 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	10 0 0
Wheat, May	8 3 3
Wheat, Sept.	8 4 9
Linseed, May	13 2 3
Linseed, Sept.	12 15 3
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15	—
Dec-Jan.	—
Castor Seed.	—
Cotton Seed.	—

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 26.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Procr demand.
September/October sellers 419 1/4.
October/November paid 419 3/16.
January/February buyers 418 5/8.
Cottonseed Bombay
October/November sellers 49.
Castorseed Bombay
September/October sellers 421 1/4.
Linseed Bombay September/October nominal 421 1/8.
Rapesed, Feropore, Usual Bold, per ton September/October nominal 421 1/4.
Rapesed, Toria, per ton September/October sellers 421 1/2.
Rapesed, Yellow Gajar, per ton September/October Hamburg sellers 423.
Rapesed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton September/October sellers 420 7/8.
Yellow Cawnpore September/October 423 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 26.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags September/October sellers 21 1/2.
Tone:—Poor demand.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.
October/December sellers 30 7/8.
January/April sellers 30 7/8.
Linseed Afloat 48,000 tons.

METAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 26.
Tin Block 4263 5/8.
English Best Selected Copper 464.
Standard Copper G. M. B. 461 1/2.
Copper Pzavers 479.
Yellow Metals 69.
Hard Spelter 31 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 416 1/4.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.	
Brass, English	3/4 58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/4 58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/2 58 0 0
—Do—	1 3/4 58 0 0
—Do—	2 58 0 0
German Brass	3/4 2 67 8 0

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Sept. 28.			
LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up	Last	Quotations
	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. s.
Bank of India	50	3	70
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7	60
Central	25	1 p.c.	22 2
Eastern	£ 5	5 p.c.	20
Imperial	500		1412 8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	361 4
Union	75		3 3
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10		5 12
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	25 12
Indian Cement Co.	350		21 4
Katni Cement Co.	100		20
Katni Cement D.	40		90
Panjab Cement Co.	10		2
Shivrajpur	10	8-0	46
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantel	500	12 p.c.	800
Amritsar Patisia	100	10 p.c.	142
Central Provinces	100	7 p.c.	113
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84
Guzerat	100	6 p.c.	80
Hoshartpur Dumb	100	6 p.c.	80
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandira Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachera Jammur	100	5 p.c.	73 8
Sara Sirajpur	100	5 p.c.	76
General	100	5 p.c.	83
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	625 8 +
Ujpe Sud Light	100	4 p.c.	70

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.

Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Esplanade Road, Bombay, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1.

Para Wafat: Muslim Holiday: Banks closed.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2.

Mahatma's Jayanti celebration, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

F.S. "Razmak", with English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 4.

Patients' address and Guardian party to the Hon. Mr. Patel at 6-30 p.m. at Congress House.

	Sunrise	Sunset
Sept. 29 (Tue.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30m.
Sept. 30 (Wed.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 29m.
Oct. 1 (Thu.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 29m.
Oct. 2 (Fri.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 29m.
Oct. 3 (Sat.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 27m.
Oct. 4 (Sun.)	6h. 30m.	6h. 26m.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Cracovia", will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Thursday the 13th proximo.

Postal Notice.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 29th instant.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL BRANCH.—To-day (Tuesday), a Cinema Entertainment will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9 p.m. All are welcome.

S. M. JAIN VIDYALAYA.—The opening ceremony of the new building of Sri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalyaya will be held at Gowalia Tank Road on Saturday next (2nd prox.) at 3 p.m. when Sir P. D. Patani will preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3-30 o'clock (S.T.).

HINDU MAHASABHA.—A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha (Matunga Branch) will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. at Mr. Nerajji's Bungalow.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—A programme of Concert Music (English Gramophone Records) will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7-0 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 metres.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at Midnight the same day.

UNVEILING OF OIL-PORTRAIT.—To-morrow Wednesday, at 10 a.m. in St. Xavier's College Hall, a fine oil portrait of the late Fr. Devine presented by the artist Mr. J. S. Tarporewalla will be unveiled by Mr. Bomani J. Wadia, Past and present students of St. Xavier's College are invited.

MAHATMA'S JAYANTI.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday (the 2nd prox.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's Jayanti.

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the Teachings of the Upanishads at the Sarawati Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

PATIENTS' ADDRESS TO MR. PATEL.—The Patients' residents of Bombay will give an address to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and

RACING NUMEROLOGY.

A Standard Book of the SCIENCE OF NUMBERS applied to Horse Racing. Workable in any part of the World, having no connection with TIME, COLOUR, or SOUND. Knowledge of ASTROLOGY not required. Fluke chances available besides Favourites. Can find ONE or TWO Horses in EACH RACE. Price Rs. 10. Apply to:—The Author, RACING NUMEROLOGY, Post Box No. 997, Bombay.

THE ONLY INVESTMENT WHICH DOES NOT DEPRECIATE IN VALUE IS A

Life Assurance Policy INSURE WITH THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. 97, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

also a garden party at which prominent citizens will be invited. The meeting to give him an address will be held on Sunday next at the Congress House.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—In pursuance of a requisition regarding the proposed removal of Hindu Maruti Temple at Byculla a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay is called for Monday, the 5th prox., at 3 p.m. (B.T.), at the Municipal Office.

K. D. G. B. V. VIDHI SAMAJ.—An informal meeting of the volunteers corps of the Kudal Deshashtha Gaud Brahmin Vidya Vidhi Samaj will be held on Thursday, (the 1st prox.) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in 44, Topiwalla's Luxmi Building, opposite the Lamington Road Police Station, to make the necessary arrangements for the collection of annual Samaj subscription in Bombay and its suburbs.

ENGLISH MAHS.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of the 17th instant left Aden at 6 p.m. on the 27th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Friday the 2nd October 1925. The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with Mails from London of 24th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 26th instant.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.—The examination of the students of the class organized by the Social Service League, will be held on Sunday the 4th and Monday the 5th prox. in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road. Those students who wish to appear for the examination are requested to register their names and submit their journals at the Head Office of the League by Thursday the 1st prox.

F. WARD & B. P. C. C.—F. Ward D. C. C. elections of ten seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Members of F Ward wishing to offer themselves for the election should send in their nomination papers duly proposed and seconded by members so as to reach the office on or before the 6th of prox. at Mr. J. P. Joshi I. Pradhan mansion, Soparibagh Road, Patel. Those who have paid their subscriptions till the end of September will be considered as members.

CONVERSION LOAN.

The Assistant Currency Officer, Bombay writes:—The approximate total figures of applications for this year's conversion loan are published below for general information. Conversions into 5 per cent. loan

1925 Bonds	Rs. 1,18,88,800
1926 Bonds	Rs. 13,69,44,000
1927 Bonds	Rs. 7,40,44,200
1928 Bonds	Rs. 3,67,53,200
Total	Rs. 25,87,60,300
Conversion into 5 per cent. bonds 1925—	
1925 Bonds	Rs. 49,95,500
1926 Bonds	Rs. 4,23,18,300
1927 Bonds	Rs. 4,72,95,900
Grand Total	Rs. 30,39,86,300

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

A fresh western disturbance has given local rain in the extreme north. Rainfall continued locally in North-East India and the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Bengal, Orissa, North Punjab, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, South Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mymensingh three inches, Bijnapur one, Gubbarga two; Pricandrum one and Bellary two.

Forecast:—An increase in the Punjab. A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET CLOSED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

The share market was closed. Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three sixteenth pence.—A. P.

TILES & MARBLES

Our quality Defy Competition.

SAJAN & CO.,

4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply Sales Officer, MYSORE IRON WORKS 4th Floor, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

PHOSPHAURA

A scientific combination of PHOSPHORUS GOLD, etc., a blood purifier Physical and Nervine tonic. 50 days supply Rs. 3-4.

ROY & Co.,

Homeopathic, Princess St., BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

MURDER OF BHATIA WIFE.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

A BREEZE IN COURT.

Further hearing was resumed on Monday of the case against Vasanji Haridas, a Bhatia youth aged 22, who is charged, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajji and a special jury at the High Court sessions, with having committed the murder of his wife Lakshmi on 1st March, 1924. The Court was crowded to its utmost capacity as on the first day. The whole of the day was occupied by evidence of a purely medical character which was led by the defence counsel to establish that the accused was insane when he committed the act.

The Advocate-General with Mr. V. G. Dalvi appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Bhulabhai Desai with Miss Mithan Tata, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Madhooji and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the defence.

After the close of the prosecution evidence which was merely formal lasting only for a few minutes, the accused was asked to make his statement. He said that he was innocent, and added that his mind was not proper and so he could not say anything more. He therefore left everything to his counsel.

Mr. Desai then opened the case for the defence. He wanted, he said, to prove that the accused's brain had ceased to function in the normal manner at the time of the offence, so that he did not understand the nature of his act. He wanted to establish that condition of mind under which an offence was not punishable under the Indian Penal Code. For this purpose, he proposed to produce evidence to show the earlier history of the accused, the existence of insanity in his family, and his actual condition shortly before and some time after the incident. The first witness for the defence deposed that the accused was dull and of an irritable temperament while he was at school. He had also behaved strangely at times.

EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. A. K. Dalal was next called. Examined by Mr. Desai he said that he was attached to the J. J. Hospital, and had been practising in the city for about 12 years. About 23rd or 24th of February, 1924, the accused was brought to him by his father and Dr. Mehesri. He was told that the accused showed symptoms of constipation, indigestion and sleeplessness—all of a severe type—and also strange behaviour. After ascertaining the history of his family, witness suspected insanity and tested the accused by putting to him several simple questions, to which he did not reply. Witness found that his mind was so depressed that it could not respond, although everyone of the questions were such that a normal mind ought to have responded to it. During his further investigation, he was told that the accused had a fall several years ago, which damaged the brain substance, making it impossible for the brain to function properly. The accused had also suffered from frequent convulsions, fits and irritation of temper. These symptoms, in his opinion, indicated insanity. Witness prescribed medicine for him, and advised him to be isolated and removed up-country.

Dr. Dalal was then closely cross-examined by the Advocate-General. This part of his evidence was marked by many a breezy moment when there were sharp exchange of words between them. Counsel at one time seemed to question the value of witness' opinion on the point of insanity, because the latter was chiefly a surgeon and not a mental expert. To this Dr. Dalal warmly retorted: "I have operated upon the brain in many cases of insanity." (Laughter.)

HOUSE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital then deposed to his observations of the accused after the incident, which, to his mind, indicated insanity.

When the Court re-assembled after lunch, Dr. Mehesri was the next witness examined. In reply to Mr. Desai, he said that he was practising as a physician and surgeon for the last 17 years. He knew the accused and his family. In February last, the accused was brought to him by his father twice or thrice for examination. On the last occasion, he put to him several questions but he did not reply. Finding that the mental condition of the patient was not right, he advised a consultation with Dr. A. K. Dalal. Accordingly, he accompanied the accused and his father to the latter who prescribed for him. Shortly afterwards, the incident occurred. He was not surprised at it, nor was Dr. Dalal who was informed about it.

Dr. Mehesri who was for many years a professor of medicine and pathology at the Grant Medical College and was also its Principal for some time was the next witness. Examined by Mr. Desai he said that in the diagnosis of cases of insanity family history was a very important factor. Injury to the brain caused by a fall would also be an important factor, and its effect would be felt for years afterwards, because it caused damage to the brain substance which, in its turn, affected the functioning of the brain. Under these conditions, the brain would not be called sound. Brain-fever would also produce similar results.

"YOM KIPPUR."

JEWISH DAY OF ATONEMENT.

It is 5,000 and odd years now that Jews all over the world, of different sects, have been observing "Yom Kippur" or better known as "The Day of Atonement". "Yom Kippur" which was observed yesterday (Monday) by the local Jewish community falls on the eleventh day of the Jewish New Year. It has a significance full of moral and however reformed a Jew may be in his outlook on life, the Day of Atonement is a day on which he will not make his limbs move to earn money. On the eve of the Day of Atonement, that is on Sunday evening, the two local Synagogues, situated at Byculla and Fort, were the places of big congregations, when about 2,000 Jews gathered round to atone the sins which they may have committed during the course of the year. Every male member of the community wore a fringes known as a scarf made of silk or wool, and a tisset, a peculiar kind of headress, and entered the Synagogue bowing towards the Ark. While wearing the Fringes he prayed:

"Blessed art Thou, O Lord, our God King of the Universe who has sanctified us with thy commandments and hast commanded us concerning the ordinance of the fringes".

While entering the holy place, he bowed towards the Ark praying:

"In the greatness of thy mercy will I enter Thine House, in reverence to Thee will I bow towards the temple of Thy Holiness".

On Saturday evening at 6-10, the high priest of the community, called Cohen, read scriptures, followed by recitations from "Arbeah" in turn by members of the congregation. The scriptures are written on a parchment paper and those who read them offer charity for the maintenance of the Synagogue. It is significant to note that though the donors towards the fund number from 30 to 40 memory does not fail the man in charge of the Synagogue. He collects the contributions from memory, since he is enjoined from writing and he had nothing better than to make a mental note of the various items of donations. The eve of the Day began with a fast at sunset on Sunday and every Jew is forbidden to refresh himself in any manner till the fast is over after well-nigh 27 hours. It is enjoined upon him to refrain from bathing. He has neither to wash nor has he to shave. Though he can speak during this period, he is forbidden from writing. Children under the age of 13 years observe a fast for twelve hours, whereas the elders observe it for over twenty-four hours. On Monday morning again the congregations gathered at 6-30 at the two Synagogues and prayed till 1-30 noon. The gatherings dispersed then to meet again at 4 in the afternoon. In the morning the whole of "Shanharah" covering up a period of six and half an hour was gone through, whereas at the afternoon meeting, "Mishnah" was read till 7-15 p.m. While leaving the Synagogues every one prayed:

"Lead me, Oh Lord, in Thy righteousness because of mine enemies, make Thy way plain before me."

It is noteworthy to observe that according to Jewish Calendar, the Day of Atonement never falls on a Sunday, since the eve of the Day cannot be a Saturday, which is the greatest holiday for Jews. Moreover, it is a Jewish belief that though every sin of any gravity committed during the year could be atoned, through the observation of the Day, the sin of causing murder receives no forgiveness.

The symptoms of such a disease would be excessive action or inaction, or excitement or irritation without a cause. This was the cumulative result of various circumstances. A person who was so affected and in whose family history there were indications of insanity would be presumed to be of unsound mind at the time of an offence committed by him shortly afterwards. Even if he talked rationally and he surrendered to the police and produced the knife within a couple of hours of the act, he might possibly be insane at the time. What witness said he was at the time. What witness meant by insanity was "disorderly conduct," which was quite compatible with knowledge of the act.

INSPECTOR DYER'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Dyer who was next examined for the prosecution stated that the accused surrendered to him and produced the knife shortly after the incident. To him he seemed to be talking rationally.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai witness said that he was not a mental specialist. A person who apparently looked sane might be really insane. Though witness valued his own opinion based on his experience and observation, it was not to the extent of pitting it against that of a specialist.

Witness was then cross-examined by the Advocate-General who asked him if after a conversation with him (witness) he could say whether he was sane or insane.

Mr. Desai objected to the illustration, and added "I have too much respect for my learned friend to suggest that he is anything but sane" (laughter).

His Lordship overruled the objection but counsel did not press the question. Further hearing was adjourned till Tuesday.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

B. C. RATE.—Bank's selling T T, 1/6 3/32. Bank's selling D D, 1/6 1/8.

LONDON.—Bank's selling T T, 1/6 1/8. Bank's selling D D, 1/6 5/32. Bank's buying 3 M/s D A, 1/6 13/32. Bank's buying T T, 1/6 3/16. Bank's buying D D, 1/6 7/32.

PARIS.—Bank's selling D D, Frcs. 755. Bank's buying 3 M/s D A Frcs 805. Bank's buying D D Frcs. 790.

JAPAN.—Bank's selling T T Rs. 111. Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107.

HONGKONG.—Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

SHANGHAI.—Bank's selling D D Rs. 217.

SINGAPORE.—Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK.—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES.—London—New York Dols 4.847/16.

London—Paris Frcs 102.37.

London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.

London—Brussels Frcs 111.00.

London—Rome Liras 119.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.33.

TOPE OF EXCHANGE.—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Bank	Telegraphic	Market Rates
Bank Demand	1/6 1/8	
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/32	
Fcs. Demand	700	
America Dollars	274	
Hongkong Dollars	166	
Shanghai	217	
Japan	111	
Singapore	156	
Market steady.		

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 26.

Stockholm	18.05
Christiania	23.85
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.11
Belgium	110.98
Athens	330.00
Cuban Sugar 11 September sellers.	

London, Sept. 26.

Prague 163.50. Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 102.42. Renten 3 per cent 48 3/4. Bar Silver (Spot) 33 1/8. Bar Silver 2 months hence 33.

Closing Tone of Silver:—China bought and sold—closed steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent since 6th August 1925.

Bars Sold £12,000. Warsaw 29.00.

Interest 7 days to day loans 3 3/4.

Interest 7 days to month loans 3 3/8.

New York, Sept. 26.

Demand Bills 48.12.

London, Sept. 26.

Exchange on London in Paris 102.42. Exchange on London in Germany 20.35 1/8. Exchange on London in Italy 118.45.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 26.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1920/30 289 1/8. Victory Bonds 4 per cent 262 3/4. War Loan 5 per cent 1920/47 4101 15/16. Conversion Loan £76 1/4. Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102. Indian Loan 7 per cent £103 1/2. Consols 2 1/2 per cent 55 1/8. Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 51. Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 57 5/8. Government Securities 3 per cent 57 1/2.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 26.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s 3 9/16. Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s 3 7/8. Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s 4 3/4.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service)

Bund Building, Nambur Road, Bombay.

28th September, 1925.

	October.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK.	..	23.63	23.50	23.46	-17
LIVERPOOL.	..	12.52	12.52	12.43	-9
			unchanged		
Sew's Closing Rate: Rs. 422-8-0.					Khandi Closing Rate: 422-4-0

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

MIDDLESEX BEAT WEST YORKS.

On Monday evening the match between the Middlesex Regiment and the West Yorks was rather a one-sided affair, the former being in a class by themselves. By a strange chance however the West Yorks led by the only goal which was scored by Gidley a little before the interval. The Yorks managed to hold out for some time, but hesitation on the part of Everard gave Dack a chance of equalising with a snap shot. The Middlesex then went ahead and added two more goals through Flint. There halves appeared to be everywhere and the Yorks' forwards did not have much chance. Holmes was responsible for some smart bits of work. Towards the end Pullerton sent in a soft one which Lancelotti fumbled and almost allowed over the top.

Middlesex:—Lincoln; Dack and Palmer; Neighbour, Capel and Mawson; Howitt, Turley, Budd, Flint and Gidley. West Yorks:—Young; McEale and Bowron; Holmes, Everard and Woolson; Pullerton, Jodley, Worlton, Inman and Hood. Referee:—Mr. E. W. Thorndick.

LESLIE RUNNING CUP.

In the run-off between the B. B. A. F. I. and North Staffords the latter won, Steel coming first in 13 2/5 seconds, the fastest time so far.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSIONA SHRAMA

The Secretaries, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar (Bandra), write as follows:—

The building of the Ashrama is nearing completion. In our preceding appeals we have brought it to the notice of the generous public that we are handicapped for want of funds. As a matter of fact the construction of the Ashrama building is being delayed on account of pecuniary difficulties. We appeal again to those who appreciate the humanitarian and educational work of the Mission to contribute their mite toward the construction of a permanent home for the Mission.

Since publishing our last report we have received the following amounts which we acknowledge with sincere thanks:—

Mr. I. N. Mehra Rs. 25. "A Parsi" 5th instalment Rs. 125, collection by Mr. M. C. Das Rs. 25, Justice Sir L. A. Shah Rs. 75, Bonnet performance by the members of the Indian Institute, (staff of Messrs. Braithwaite and Co.) Rs. 450, collection by Mr. K. A. Narayan Iyer Rs. 35, collection by Mr. S. R. Subramanyam Rs. 39, Mr. N. R. Soman Rs. 30, Mr. Gangubai Narayan Mudhaviya through Ramakrishna Veda-malaya Rs. 20. Small collection Rs. 11. Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 7,875. Total Rs. 8,716.

Donations however small will be thankfully received by (1) Swami Yatiswarananda Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Khar, Bandra, Bombay No. 20, or (2) by Mr. F. J. Givwala, Treasurer, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, c/o Messrs. Rustomji and Givwala, Solicitors, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/s 5 1/4. Renten 5 per cent 18.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

3 Months, 3 1/2 per cent. 6 Months, 3 3/4 per cent. Bar silver 1st settlement; Rs. 74-0-0. Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 73-13-0

AN INVALUABLE BOOK OF REFERENCE.

'INDIAN CYCLOPAEDIA'

A handy reference book for Public Servants, Lecturers, Legislators, Professors, Students and all Lovers of Knowledge.

NO LIBRARY COMPLETE WITHOUT IT THE DISTINCTIVE POINTS OF WORK ARE:—

Its Cheapness—Price Rs. 2 only though it gives gist of information contained in books costing thousands of rupees.

Value of its Contents—In a small compass the gist of information such as could only be obtained after extensive literary research, is clearly and concisely given.

Its Handiness and Readiness of Reference.—The Indian Cyclopaedia is a work which can be constantly turned to for information in a concise form on most of the Indian subjects.

INDISPENSABLE TO SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORMERS.

HIGHLY SPOKEN OF BY PRESS

Only a few Copies left.

To Be Had From:—

P. T. CHANDRA.

Post Box 78, DELHI.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW : : : : :
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS : : : : :
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—

1, LALL BAZAR STREET CALCUTTA

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.

of about its age

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured

WANTED AGENTS

on commission and allowance on guaranteed business

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.

P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary,
Head Office: CALCUTTA.

COMPANY DIRECTORS, MERCHANTS, AND STUDENTS OF COMMERCE AND LAW

THE MODERN CONDITIONS REQUIRE STUDY AND REFERENCE OF UP-TO-DATE BOOKS.

Four best books by Principal Sobrab R. Datar, Barrister-at-Law at Datar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B. Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW, (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders, and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923): 4th Edition (in press). It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916). book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy students and Business-men. Specially written Indian students embracing all Indian Examination problems from University as well as Professional Examinations. Rs. 8.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition) 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies, systems in use in large business offices, Stock exchange practice, Labour efficiency and organization Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.

PUBLISHERS,

Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.

Booksellers.

Opp. St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY ABOUT

INCOME TAX

OR

SUPER TAX

CONSULT

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

75, Mahabir Building,

Homji Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22560.

WILL Mr. MOHITE D.S. communicate to Box No. 500, C/o, 'Bombay Chronicle.'

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1925.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN INDIA.

One of the most cruel and concrete forms in which the loss of Mr. V. J. Patel from the active membership of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly has manifested itself is that in connection with the report of the External Capital Committee. Had Mr. Patel remained on the Committee the report of that body would not have been so damaging and utterly regardless of the interests of India as it actually has been. The Committee has avoided the central task of estimating the total drain from India on account of the investment of the foreigners in this country in the various public and semi-public enterprises, as well as in the industrial and commercial concerns financed and operated by non-Indians. It is by no means impossible, as the Committee under the inspiration and presidency of Sir Basil Blackett has decided, to estimate with more or less exactness the total investment of foreign capital in this country; and from that to calculate the drain in the shape of interest and the like occasioned for the purpose. Perhaps, the very colossal dimensions of this drain was the soundest reason of policy for a committee influenced by the evil genius of Indian Finance at the present time not to indulge in a definite display of the concrete harm done to the economic interests of India by the unrestrained investment of the foreign capital. That, however, the Committee, under the instigation of Sir Basil Blackett, has omitted to give an official estimate of such investments does not succeed entirely in blinding those, who are competent to consider this problem, to the real magnitude of this evil; and economists are not wanting who put the drain on this account from India,—invisible but not ineffective or inconsiderable,—at something like close upon 60 crores per annum, if not more. The fact that it has definitely and deliberately avoided making an official estimate of the total investment of foreigners in India is sufficient commentary on the working of the Committee and its real purpose and intention.

Far from this Committee under the influence of Sir Basil Blackett considering the unrestricted exploitation of Indian resources by foreign capitalists an evil, it has assumed it to be an unchallengeable (?) postulate of its inquiry that "the inflow of foreign capital is not only unobjectionable in itself but is a valuable factor in assisting the economic development of a country, and in increasing its wealth and employment." The Committee is kind enough to concede that "it is, however, even more advantageous that its requirements for new capital should be supplied from internal sources so far as internal capital is forthcoming." The Committee has evaded the issue, as observed before, of the total burden resulting from the insidious mortgage of the productive resources of India to the foreign capitalist; and now it ignores the other and even more important issue of the causes that go to create accumulations of capital in a country. A country like India, drained annually to the tune of several scores of crores,—probably all kinds of drains put together, the total would reach over a hundred crores per annum as estimated in the "Wealth and the Taxable Capacity of India" (Shah and Khambatta)—cannot possibly provide that surplus of production over consumption which is the root and basis of all capital formation. It is, therefore, a heartless mockery on the part of the Committee presided over by the inimitable and impeccable casuist, Sir Basil Blackett, to observe patronisingly that indigenous capital may be preferred if that capital is available. It may rest content because it is sure there is no such capital available. The present politico-economic organisation under the British Government having taken excellent care in advance to see that no surplus of any kind or dimension is left in India. The statesman has yet to be born with the fierce courage of a fanatic who would rather postpone the economic development of the country, if it means a perpetual mortgage of our productive resources to foreign capitalists, than to see them exploited and exhausted for the benefit of foreigners entrenched in this country. On the view adopted by the Com-

mittee, the critic of its report must do it the justice to mention that, apart from the fundamental difference of viewpoint as to what constitutes and creates capital, and what are the real substantial advantages or otherwise of foreign capital invested unrestrainedly in a country in the situation of India at present, it has duly considered the verbal or nominal safeguards for the free investment and attraction of Indian or indigenous capital in Indian industry and commerce, as well as in Indian governmental and semi-governmental borrowings. Prominence has been rightly given to the development of credit facilities so, as to attract more and more the indigenous capital for investment in indigenous industry. The Committee is less than just in holding that "considerable progress has been effected by the creation of the Imperial Bank and the opening of new branches, and by the measures taken by Government to popularise its loans and cash certificates" for the simple reason that Government borrowing is usually unproductive and of a fixed low rate of interest, which, if considered to be the sole or even the best option that may be offered to Indian capital, will automatically leave open to the non-Indian capitalist the more paying field of really productive industry. Besides, it is by no means true that considerable progress has been effected in methods for attracting Indian capital by the institution of the Imperial Bank, as that body has done very little for that specific purpose. The conductors and managers of the Imperial Bank seem to us to be utterly innocent of the intensive attraction that can be afforded by a really sympathetic and determined institution in that position, in spite of the excessively high salaries and emoluments allowed to the managing governors of that Bank in whose ranks, report says, Sir Basil Blackett is anxious to include himself. It is a cruel irony that even such a stalwart as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya should have been inveigled in his separate minute into a suggestion of a futile investigation for these methods of attracting indigenous capital by the instrumentality of another costly and ineffectual commission. The majority of the Committee are merely content with following the beaten track of adding to the facilities for deposits by increasing the branches of the Imperial and other banks, under private enterprise, without a thought of the possibilities of Municipal Banks.

The consideration by the Committee of the main objections to the free investment of external capital is perfunctory, to say the least. The possibility of foreign capital monopolising the key industries of India and of exploiting her natural resources, as well as the dread of disproportionate political influence being acquired by the foreign capitalist, is treated with a light-heartedness and callousness which it is impossible to condone. Of the three categories of capital participating in Indian industrial development, the first restricted to the investor entitled to get only a fixed return, all surplus over which, if any, being a net profit to the people of India, may seem comparatively innocuous; but the contention that no control is necessary in such a case is much too sweeping to be supported. Government borrowing,—which would be the most considerable constituent of this class of capital investment,—must preferably be placed in the Indian market; and only when that market fails to make a response, should the borrowing be submitted to a foreign monetary centre. The Committee is, therefore, on much sounder ground, when it enunciates, with reference to this class of investments, the proposition that "external capital may be advantageously used to supplement internal capital, but should not be allowed to prejudice its legitimate opportunities," and all that we need say on this point, therefore, is that we wish the Committee had defined more precisely what it considers to be the "legitimate opportunities" for Indian capital. In the second group of foreign investments in this country, whereby the investor enters into ordinary competitive business in India, the Committee has, we think, needlessly complicated its discussion by reference to the indirect and insignificant protection afforded to local industry by the revenue tariff of this country. Its conclusion, accordingly, that restrictions are possible as well as feasible in regard to those industries which benefit by direct bounties from the public funds, whereas in the case of industries deriving a benefit from the general tariff of the country, "no practical method has been suggested to us whereby discrimination could be effected", seems to us to be gratuitously half-hearted, and is likely to be mischievous. The limitations in such cases about insisting on rupee capital, and on a certain proportion of the shares being reserved for Indians

are as practicable as they are inoffensive. It is a pity the writers of the dissenting or special minutes attached to the general report of the Committee did not see their way to combat the fallacies embodied in the reasoning of the main report in this section. In the third group of foreign investments where the capitalist gets definite concessions from the State in the shape of bounties or mineral rights, restrictions are suggested and approved, which are, however, unlikely, in our judgment to avoid the main, central evil of free foreign investment of capital in this country: the intolerable and impoverishing drain it involves of the resources of this country. But as the Committee has not thought of the problem from this standpoint, it is, perhaps, needless and ineffectual to criticise its report on that basis.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SALSETTE

The administrative machinery of Salsette has long been without relation to the varied needs of the population it contains. For the fundamental problem of Salsette has arisen from the fact that a congeries of villages has through the inroad of railways and the growth of an industrial city in the vicinity become its suburban appendage. Thus the superfluous and overlapping local authorities, the inadequacy of popular representation in such local bodies as the Notified Area Committees, and the meagreness of fiscal resources have all hampered the creation of social amenities and the development of a healthy corporate life in the suburbs. We do not wish to go over the whole gamut of civic life in order to show that the Bombay suburbs, unlike the suburbs of any Western town, are not self-contained, self-reliant and progressive entities; they have no decent arrangements for primary and secondary, let alone higher, education, no hospitals or well-equipped municipal dispensaries, no efficient lighting or communications, no sanitation or drainage. For an accurate description of the public conveniences in the suburbs, a perusal of Mr. R. P. Masani's minute of dissent to the Report of the Salsette Local-Self-Government Re-organisation Committee may be prescribed, depicting as it does in vivid terms the squalor and filth of their streets. Such conditions are, at bottom, a product of the administrative system which is not adequate for meeting the newer needs and satisfying the growing enlightenment of the suburbs. At present the settlement of suburban problems proceeds upon no sane or democratic plan and the method of local governance are a stagnant chaos. That is why the failure of the Bell Committee to frame a really satisfactory and comprehensive scheme is a disappointment of a serious kind.

We are glad, therefore, that the Suburban District Congress Committee organised a Conference for focussing the public opinion of Salsette on the question of the reorganisation of the local government in the suburbs. The government of Salsette is, indeed, a part of a wider problem which will, sooner or later, have to be tackled, as a whole. Salsette, as Mr. Natrajan reminded the Conference in his presidential address, is an inter-dependent and organic area. More, through its proximity to Bombay and through its accommodation of the surplus population of Bombay, it has close economic and administrative affinities to the city. To cut the problem of civic reconstruction of Greater Bombay into sections, to fasten on one portion of it and to seek a piecemeal solution of it is hence not wise statesmanship, though the Bell Committee, because of the initial limitations of its terms of reference and its unsatisfactory personnel, precisely did that. The Conference also, we regret, failed to consider the question from the comprehensive view-point of Greater Bombay. The absorption of the old villages into townships to which Mr. Natrajan drew attention presents, for example a two-fold aspect. It has, in the first place, led to the construction of those bureaucratic and reactionary bodies called the Notified Area Committees whose inefficient working, secretive manoeuvres and nepotism menace the growth of genuine local self-government. When in the Curzon regime it was proposed to create "Notified Areas of hamlets grown into townships, Gokhale expressed considerable apprehension regarding the proposal. "I earnestly trust", he said, "that Government will be very sparing in the use of the powers which this provision confers upon them and as a result of which people in rural areas will have to bear municipal taxation without corresponding municipal privileges." The trust of Gokhale was not fulfilled because the suburban development of Bombay has been frozen under the nominated oligarchy of the Notified Area Committees. On the other hand, the

fact that many of the suburban areas were, in their origin, villages and many are still rural tracts shows how shortsighted the Bell Committee was in ruling out the possibility of forming village panchayats under the direction of a central authority. It is only another illustration of the bureaucratic tendency to smother the native plant through lack of nourishment and to super-impose an exotic and artificial body on local areas: village panchayats, the ancient self-governing institutions of India, are ruled out while Notified Area Committees flourish. The Suburban Conference, therefore, rightly voiced the demand, first for the government of Salsette by autonomous and directly elected municipalities and, second, for the creation of a district board for the whole area of the suburban district. It is fundamental at the outset to do away with the present chaos of officialised Notified Area Committees and ad hoc bodies like the Development Directorate which, as Mr. Masani observed in his minute, are "repugnant to the recognised principles and ideals of local self-government." Unless genuine powers are bestowed on the new municipalities and their fiscal resources guaranteed, they cannot function as efficient instruments of local administration or make civic life fuller and richer. By its proposal of a district board, the Conference has shown that it perceives that the necessary inter-relationship of functions involve the erection of a magni-compent body to enforce uniformity of policy or concerted action. The absence of such an authority possessing the requisite powers and representing the municipalities themselves was the chief weakness of Mr. Daphary's interesting minute. Where the functions involve unity of purpose, there would be the greater authority, popularly chosen and not super-imposed, covering the larger field. Below it, in a more or less federal relation would be the local municipalities performing the present functions of the local authorities and undertaking larger services. But where there is now chaos, there would be co-ordination. The district board, in such an institutional pattern, would control the functions which are clearly common in their nature: transport, drainage, education, water-supply, public health. It is necessary to emphasise that such a system as outlined by the Conference does not involve the destruction of local initiative and local energy: it is only calculated to eradicate the multiplicity of local authorities which is the curse of Salsette Government and to ensure the consolidation of municipal services. But the Conference failed to give the right lead by neglecting the larger and more vital question of co-ordinating the administration of the Salsette with that of Bombay so as to secure the maximum benefit for both. The future of the Salsette is bound up with that of Bombay and the problem of their governance is one indivisible whole and cannot, as we have urged, be solved in a piecemeal fashion. Already incalculable harm has been done because of the absence of a comprehensive system of governance for Greater Bombay which, while adequately providing for the growing needs of its city, will safeguard the interests of its suburbs, guide their development along right lines and, above all, give the fullest scope to local initiative and effort.

A word may be added regarding the redistribution of municipal areas and the problem of suburban amalgamation. The degree to which geographical contiguity is useful for civic purposes, the size at which a suburban area attains a real common consciousness, the problem of grouping different areas for different purposes—all these require a far more thorough investigation than they have received at the hands of the Bell Committee. In the absence of adequate inquiry, it is rash for the Government to refer the matter to local plebiscite. The Bombay Government are to be congratulated on being the first to initiate this experiment of referendum but their appeal to local prejudices and fears is hardly opportune and the Conference rightly protested against the manner in which the suburban population is being hustled into some decision. The Government have strangely fought shy of publicity in the matter and while anxious to elicit local opinion have denied the opportunity of formulating well-informed opinion by their delay in publishing their report and their slackness in providing to the public its copies. Moreover, the referendum that is to be taken is not of all residents of the suburbs but only of the house-owners. Many house-owners are absentee landlords who live in Bombay and are not affected by the conditions of the suburbs. Moreover, the landlords' attitude to any question of local self-government is summed up in the simple formula—keep down the rates and taxes. They are not likely to be enthusiastic about the proposal of a municipality which will rob them of

their paternal powers over local areas and open out the possibility of fresh taxation. We want an appeal not to landlordish conservatism but to the civic patriotism of the suburban population.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Amery as a Pacifist.

The "Daily Mail" has, according to a special cable published in the "Statesman", launched a terrific attack against Mr. Amery, describing him as a bellicose individual who is busy offering provocation to the Turks and saying that he ought to be told to hold his tongue. Evidently, on return to London he has been made to realise that he exceeded his instructions in bluffing more than was necessary in the interests of his country at Geneva. He has, therefore, lost no time, with the help of obliging Reuters, to remove any misapprehension that may have been caused by his utterances that Britain was heading towards another Chanak. For, our part, we have never been under such a misapprehension; for we knew that Mr. Amery was merely indulging in the Christian habit of bullying the Turks into submission. But, as the late Lord Curzon found to his chagrin, the latter-day Turk is no longer the "Sick man of Europe." He is very much alive and is capable of holding his own against the mighty ones of Europe. Where pompous Curzon failed, poor Amery is not likely to succeed. Already, we are glad to note, Mr. Amery has realised the folly of indulging in veiled threats which he and the Cabinet to which he belongs will not be able to persuade the British people to carry into effect. He has done well to ridicule the talk of the possibility of a war between Britain and Turkey and has expressed the desire for good relations with Turkey and to assist in the Turkish rehabilitation and development.

Turkey's Offer.

If Britain is genuinely anxious to assist in Turkish rehabilitation and development she should have no hesitation in restoring Mosul to Turkey to whom it rightly belongs. Mr. Amery says Britain will not do this because she cannot abandon a people, 95 per cent. of whom are non-Turkish, to alien rule. The majority of the population of Mosul are Kurds and what was the finding of the Boundary Commission about their wishes? It was that if the choice were left to them the Kurds would prefer Turks as their rulers rather than remain under Iraq to which Mosul has never belonged. The Boundary Commission, however, dared not displease Britain. Therefore, it recommended that Mosul should remain with Iraq and that England should treat its treaty with Iraq as a scrap of paper by obliging it with the extension of the mandate for twenty-five years. A double wrong is, therefore, sought to be perpetrated. Not merely does Britain want to impose on the people of Mosul an alien rule they oppose, but she also wishes to continue to coerce the Arabs into submitting to a mandate which they have never willingly accepted and against which they have twice revolted. And all this for the oil that Mosul contains. Turkey has made an offer which is both reasonable and calculated to secure permanent peace. In return for the major portion of Mosul which, the whole of which legally belongs to her, she is prepared to guarantee the integrity of Iraq by a Pact of Security. If Britain fails to respond to this gesture of conciliation and to abandon the mandate, the conclusion will be inevitable that the greed for oil blinds her to the considerations of justice and the wishes of the people both of Mosul and Iraq. It will not, however, be long before Mr. Amery and politicians of his class will be compelled by the public opinion of Britain to recognise the wisdom of maintaining good relations with Turkey.

The League of European Nations.

It is not possible to mistake the European origin and character of the Geneva gathering. When any vital question affecting the relations between a white and a coloured nation is concerned, this dustbin of derelict problems becomes quite futile. The League busy listening to Maharaja of Patiala's orations on child-marriage and influenza does not know of such a thing as the Riff question or the Sudan inquiry. In the elections of the non-permanent members to the Council, the same caucus against Asia is visible. China and Persia are defeated while Uruguay—for whose exact position most people would have to consult a map—has been elected. It is good because China may raise awkward questions about the Shanghai shootings and Persia may prove the Indian-origin of her opium imports. The fact is that the League is primarily a body of the Allies, secondarily of some European and American nations and not at all of Asiatic countries. If the Asiatic countries withdraw from the Geneva Assembly and establish their own society it will promote their own interests as well as the cause of truth.

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED.**NEED FOR OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.****WILL MILL-OWNERS CO-OPERATE?****A SERIOUS ALLEGATION.**

On Monday the same three mills worked that were found working on Saturday, namely, Indian Woollen Mill, (Haines Road) Bombay Dyeing Co. (Purbadevi Road) and Framji Petit Mill (Magazine Road). The situation, therefore, remained unchanged. In the meantime the exodus of the operatives is going on unabated and thousands are leaving daily for the Ghats and the Konkan. As a precautionary step the G. I. P. Railway authorities, do not allow anybody now on the Dadar and Byculla station platforms without a ticket or a platform pass. The Bhaiyas who formerly were allowed to see their friends off at the stations without any platform tickets are now scrupulously excluded and only those holding tickets or passes are admitted. Further, the railway stations between Byculla and Dadar are still patrolled and guarded by the police.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" called upon Mr. N. M. Joshi on Monday to enquire whether he had received the ten thousand rupees cabled by the Moscow Trade Union for the relief of the distressed mill operatives. Mr. Joshi said he had not received them yet, though he had replied by cable thanking the Russian workmen for their gift and sympathy.

Asked as to what he and other labour leaders proposed doing for the relief of the poor operatives who were thrown out of work, Mr. Joshi said that to help 150,000 men who were thrown out of work was a herculean task. If he were to give only one seer of rice to each man per day, he would require not less than Rs. 10,000 every day. To feed them only for a month would require several lakhs of rupees and he failed to see how to get such an enormous amount. As far as Bombay was concerned, he did not think he would get any help from the merchants or professional men because they had in one shape or the other dealings with the mill-owners and they would naturally not like to lose their patronage by supporting the operatives whom they were out to subvert. He added that he would not start a fund for the relief of the operatives just at present, unless he had a support of at least Rs. 25,000 to start with. He had about Rs. 4,000 with him which he had received from England during the N. W. railwaymen's strike and he had cabled to England to enquire if they would consent to his spending the money for the purpose of giving relief to the mill operatives and he had received a reply in the affirmative. But this small amount, he said, was but a drop in the ocean as it would not give more than half a seer of rice for even one day to the men and women now thrown out of employment.

NEED OF ENQUIRY.

Questioned as to what he proposed doing for the strikers, he said a labour deputa- tion was going to wait upon the Governor shortly and it would press for an enquiry into the causes of the present trouble.

Q.—Will the mill-owners agree to the proposed enquiry?

A.—If they have no aims to hide, certainly they would.

Q.—But supposing they don't?

A.—Government can force them. But the mill-owners apparently do not want an enquiry.

Q.—Why do they not want it?

A.—Because there are many things in the management which if they came out in the course of an enquiry would be prejudicial to the millowners' interests.

Q.—Have you any specific knowledge of cases which if revealed in an enquiry would go against the mill-owners?

A.—My information is that there are many mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad whose agents charge commission on the total production irrespective of the profits or losses the mills make.

Q.—You mean they charge exorbitant duty in another shape?

A.—Exactly, and I want the millowners to publicly refute this allegation if it is false.

Q.—But suppose the millowners boycott the Enquiry Committee and do not adduce any evidence?

A.—In that case the Government have other data of investigation, for example the balance sheets of these mills which are filed in the Registrar's office. Any way, if the mill-owners have a strong case they should not be afraid of any enquiry.

Q.—If the Exchequer duty is suspended do you think it will help the mill-owners to restore the wages?

A.—I don't think so. Because, if the Exchequer duty is suspended and the prices of cotton go high, as they depend upon the world prices, I do not see how its suspension would help the mill-owners at all. The Exchequer duty must go on its own merit and could be abolished altogether, but after all it is a minor point and would not help to solve the problem of the mill operatives.

MILLS UNAFFECTED BY THE STRIKE.

An enquiry as to why the Indian Woollen and Bombay Dyeing Co. are not affected by the strike showed that the former not affiliated with the other textile mills being a purely "woollen" mill. Likewise the other being a "dyeing" company has had to do with the reduction of wages. In fact both these mills have not reduced wages of their operatives nor do they intend doing so.

NO WAR WITH TURKEY.**BRITAIN'S GOOD INTENTIONS.****MR. AMERY INTERVIEWED.**

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Interviewed by Reuter on his return to London, Col. Amery ridiculed the talk of the possibility of a war between Britain and Turkey, and declared that until the Council meeting in December, both sides were pledged to respect the Brussels Line. He hoped that the frontier incidents would be effectively averted by the presence of the League representative. He reiterated his desire for good relations with Turkey and to assist in the Turkish rehabilitation and development, but as trustees for Iraq, Britain was unable to abandon the people 95 per cent of whom were non-Turkish to the alien rule.

Col. Amery pointed out that Britain had made every effort to reach a friendly agreement with Turkey before appealing to the League. He was still prepared to accept the League's decision if Turkey would do the same. He declared that the so-called Turkish offers virtually consisted of the demand for the whole of the northern Iraq leaving to Iraq a trifling concession on Upper Dala. He added that such an impossible suggestion was not improved by the Turkish offer of a Pact of Security which was worthy of consideration as a complement to the frontier that was justified by the wishes of the population and secured the safety of vital interests of the States concerned, but not as a substitute for the Santh frontier.—Reuter.

"HOLD YOUR TONGUE."**"DAILY MAIL'S" ADVICE TO MR. AMERY.**

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" cables under date September, 22nd:—The declaration of Mr. Stanley Baldwin to the effect that he had not read a newspaper for a month has led a section of the press to inquire how the Premier is able to keep in touch with events. The "Daily Mail" heads an editorial with the words used by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons on March 6: "Give peace in our time, O Lord."

The "Mail" launches a terrific attack against Mr. Amery, describing him as a hell-raiser, individual who is busy offering provocation to the Turks, and says he ought to be told to hold his tongue.

MOSUL DEPORTATIONS.**GENERAL LEIDONAR TO INVESTIGATE.**

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations has appointed the Estonian General Leidonar as Commissioner to investigate into the Mosul deportations. General Leidonar will be assisted by a Czechoslovakian Lieutenant Colonel.

LATER.

General Leidonar will have two assistants, who will be chosen by the League Council's Mosul Committee.—Reuter.

BHOPAL BEGUM IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Begum of Bhopal arrived in London today and was welcomed by a numerous assemblage of Indians and others including Mr. Bannerman, Political A. D. C. to the Secretary of State for India.—Reuter.

PERSIA AND OPIUM CULTIVATION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Geneva.—With reference to the expenses connected with the despatch of Persia of a Commission of Enquiry into the opium cultivation, the Venezuelan and Uruguayan delegation in the Assembly yesterday objected to a vote of 150,000 gold francs which was consequently reduced to 100,000. Prince Arfa-Ed-Dowleh considered this would be sufficient, and assured the Assembly that Persia would facilitate the labours of the Commission in every way.—Reuter.

RECENT DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Tehran.—In reply to a question in the Majlis regarding the recent disturbances, the Minister of Public Works declared that though the Government had at once supplied provisions to remove a general alarm, yet, it was found that the recent troubles based on the pretext of a lack of bread had other causes behind them. The Government had decided to investigate those causes and punish instigators to prevent fresh outbreaks.—Reuter.

FLOOD IN CHINA.**WORST SINCE 1887.****TWO MILLION PEOPLE AFFECTED.**

LONDON, September 28.

Peking.—As the result of the break of the main south dyke the Yellow River is now flowing at an unrestricted speed. The flood is stated to be the worst since 1887. The inundated area is increasing hourly. It is officially estimated that 1,500 square miles have been flooded, two million people affected and probably hundreds drowned. Relief work is being organised under the auspices of the International Commission.—Reuter.

FRENCH DEBT TO AMERICA.**SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS.**

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Paris.—According to a message published by the "Le Journal" from its Washington correspondent, Mr. Caillaux has telegraphically informed M. Painleve regarding the state of debt negotiations and concessions which he considers will be made. M. Caillaux states that the American counter-proposals claim maximum annuities of 120 million dollars compared with the eighty million contemplated by M. Caillaux.

A COMMERCIAL LOAN.

The "Matin's" Washington correspondent says that the Americans have presented a totally unexpected claim for payment of interest on 245 million dollars which the United States Treasury advanced to the Bank of France, and which, it is now demanded, should be regarded not as a political loan but as a commercial loan, in the same way as the Bank of England's credit to the Bank of France.—Reuter.

PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, September 28.

While despatches from Washington are optimistic as regards the prospect of the Franco-American debt settlement, the newspaper circles in Paris are doubtful, some papers even anticipating failure of the negotiations. Despatches of the French correspondents at Washington, however, speak that the new French proposals will possibly provide initial annual payments of thirty instead of 25 million dollars to be increased in a decade to the maximum of approximately a hundred million dollars and payable in fifty-two years instead of ninety years. The Americans are now said to be ready to agree to the maximum annuities of 120 million dollars. M. Caillaux is said to have assured Mr. Mellon that no payment will be made to Britain and no arrangement will be concluded between France and Britain without identical payment and arrangement with America.

The incident regarding loan to the Bank of France is reported to have been settled.—Reuter's Special.

RIFFS SUFFER HEAVILY?

LONDON, September 28.

Paris.—A message from Fez says that the Riffs suffered heavily in the course of the latest French advance. Fifty dead were found on the scene of fighting and twenty-four were taken as prisoners.—Reuter.

OPERATIONS EXTENDED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Paris.—A telegram from Fez states that operations have been opened further south-west near Wezzan where the French captured the villages of Hammar and Harrara. Suddenly overwhelming strong Rifian positions by the use of hand-grenades.—Reuter.

PRINCE'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Buenos Aires.—The Prince of Wales sailed today for England on board the "Republi" from Mardel Plata. The "Republi" was escorted by a squadron of Argentine warships.—Reuter.

PRINCE GIVES BANQUET.

LONDON, September 28.

Mardel Plata.—On the eve of his departure the Prince of Wales entertained at banquet President Alvear on board the "Republi" which was brilliantly illuminated. The function was most splendid and it was attended by the Argentine Cabinet members, officials and society leaders who affectionately bade farewell to the Prince. The newspapers here cordially pay a tribute to the Royal visitor.—Reuter's Special.

*** EXPULSION BILL.****PASSED BY BURMA COUNCIL.****INDIANS' AND EUROPEANS' OPPOSITION.**

RANGOON, Sept. 28.

The Non-Burman Offenders Expulsion Bill which has evoked much criticism among the Indians here came up before the Burma Legislative Council today and after a discussion lasting over three hours it was passed, voting being fifty-six for and fifteen against.

The Indian members who spoke on the bill strongly opposed the bill. There was opposition also from the non-official Europeans.—A. P.

SHIPPING SITUATION.**ONLY ONE MAIL BOAT LEFT.**

LONDON, September 28.

Cape Town.—The "Windward Castle" and "Kiddon Castle" sailed today with their original crews. The "Kenilworth Castle" is now the only mail boat remaining here.—Reuter's Special.

382 MEN CONVICTED.

LONDON, September 28.

Melbourne.—Hitherto 382 seamen have been charged in connection with the shipping strike and sentenced. The "Orvietto" which is regarded as test ship arrived here today. Only five of the crew were ashore and conferred with the strike leaders.—Reuter's Special.

SOVIET LABOUR DELEGATES**JAPAN'S CHARGE.**

LONDON, September 28.

Tokyo.—Jijishimpo reports that the police have discovered that the Soviet Labour delegates to Japan had sent to Japanese Socialist 1,300,000 yen before coming to Japan. Most of those arrested during the visit of the Russian Delegation have been released, but few of the leaders are still in custody pending further investigations.—Reuter's Special.

HOPE OF RAISING VESSEL

LONDON, September 28.

New London.—Divers have succeeded in placing a sling beneath the S 51 a.m. it is hoped that the vessel will be raised to-morrow by means of a derrick. A diver walked over the deck of the submarine knocking hammer but there was no response.—Reuter's Special.

KAKORI TRAIN DACOITS.**BENGALI YOUTH ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.**

LUCKNOW, Sept. 28.

A Bengali youth, believed to be an ex-internee from Bengal, was arrested here yesterday. The arrested man is said to have come to Lucknow three months ago and used to live in a small hotel in Aminabad. He has been arrested for alleged complicity in the Kakori train dacoity case in which a large sum of railway money was looted. Seven more arrests in this connection are reported from different parts of the province. Some more arrests are expected to take place very shortly.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

The King has conferred Baronetcy on the retiring Lord Mayor of London, Sir Alfred Bower, and knighted two retiring Sheriffs.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

temptation of hurling adjectives. Such forbearance also was lacking. I was sorry to find that Mr. N. C. Kelkar and his friends had in effect boycotted the Patna meeting. Perhaps it was as well. The discussion would have been more acrimonious.

WHAT NEXT?

The Spinner's Association meeting impressed upon by its sombre outlook, but the hairsplitter was not entirely absent there also. If the members of the new Association can only put away from their minds doleful feelings like that of having been asked to surrender, they have plenty of work for them to do. I am sure there are at least some Swarajists who are willing to join them in the new Association, and from Patna to Calcutta there is every possibility for co-operative work between the two in raising the prestige of the Congress. I do not take into account at all the question whether the Liberals or the Assembly edition of them—the Hindu Independents—will come into the Congress fold. The question was hardly canvassed at the A. I. C. C. meeting at Patna, except by the revered and amiable Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the gravity of whose utterance did not influence voting either way. It was said that the theosophist politician who brought up Mrs. Besant's bill for approval did not make sure beforehand of securing a second, and his proposal dropped out on technical grounds. It was certainly distressing to find that the resolution about Indians in South Africa was so widely worded. But the great King Templars had their tourney on the first day, and they were not inclined to be serious during the rest of the tournament.

EXTERNAL CAPITAL IN INDIA.**QUESTION OF CONTROL****COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.**

The report of the External Capital Committee appointed by Government in accordance with the promise given by the Hon. Sir Charles Innes in the Legislative Assembly on the 5th June, 1924, to consider the question of the flow of capital into India from external sources has just been published.

The Committee have not attempted to estimate the amount of external capital in India as any such calculation must be largely guess-work. They do not think that any practical purpose would be served by such an estimate. As a general principle they hold that the inflow of external capital is not only unobjectionable in itself but is a valuable factor in assisting the economic development of a country and in increasing its wealth and employment but that it is even more advantageous that India's requirements for new capital should be supplied from internal sources so far as internal capital is forthcoming. India possesses a large store of dormant capital awaiting development and, in order to make this available for investment, they suggest that a preliminary survey should be undertaken by Government without delay of the whole field of banking organisation and credit facilities in India, the preliminary survey to be followed by a detailed examination by experts. The following are some of the questions, a detailed examination of which, the Committee consider, would be most likely to lead to fruitful results.

First is the question of increasing the facilities for deposit and investment by the creation of new banks of the Imperial Bank, the extension of the facilities of existing banks, and the formation of new banks. They also suggest an examination of the indigenous banking system in order that the credit facilities which they now afford may be fully utilised and further developed by being fitted into the modern banking system, and of the various proposals for Government control of joint stock banks.

The most important question is the provision of a comprehensive scheme of banking education which will furnish an adequate supply of Indian bankers, trained on sound and modern lines. One of the first points for consideration in this connection would be the desirability of creating an all-India Institute of Bankers to supervise courses of instruction combining both practical and theoretical training.

As regards facilities for investment, they consider that as fresh capital must, if progress is to be healthy, be attracted first into investments in which safety is the primary consideration, steps should be taken to encourage dealings in Government securities by extending Public Debt Office facilities to the more important commercial centres outside the Presidency towns, thereby creating more money markets throughout India constituted on modern lines.

Other questions of importance are a co-ordinated examination of the machinery for the provision of credit to agriculture and to industry either by direct Government assistance or through industrial and co-operative banks, and the development of negotiable instruments so that they can take their proper part in the financing of Indian trade.

RESTRICTIONS.

Turning next to the question of imposing restrictions on external capital, the Committee distinguish between the different forms of external capital, according to the extent to which such capital carries with it control over Indian industrial organisation and Indian natural resources. According to this criterion, external capital is divided into three categories, namely:—

(1) Investments in which the external investor is merely entitled to a stipulated rate of interest and only acquires rights of control when there is default, as in the case of state and municipal loans, bonds and debentures of private companies and banks, contracts of investments in which the external investor enters into competitive business on equal terms with Indian enterprise, as in the case of cotton and other textile mills, mercantile houses and the like.

(2) Investments in which the external capitalist acquires special privileges or concessions of land which give him exclusive possession or exclusive rights of exploitation of particular portions of the natural resources of India.

As regards class (1), the Committee do not consider any measures of control necessary, but in the case of Government and quasi-Government loans, they add that the rate of interest should not be the sole consideration in placing such loans, and that, other things being equal, preference should be granted to the Indian investor.

After careful consideration of the various devices suggested for imposing control, the Committee have come to the conclusion that restrictive measures would be either impracticable or disproportionately injurious to the Indian investor in cases falling under class (2). The most general of these suggestions for control are the registration of new companies in India with rupee capital and the definite reservation to Indian investors of a proportion of the shares, or the directors being Indian, and for facilities to

(Continued on page 10.)

THE PATNA MEETING.**IMPRESSIONS.**

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE)

Imagine a small but very serviceable railway station, coming out of which you find the Civil Station on your left and the straggling ramshackle city on your right, ostentatious opulence on one side, shabby genteel poverty on the other, with stretches of low ill ventilated badly roofed houses where, however, that poverty exists naked and unashamed. There you have Patna before you. Patna city and its appendage Gulzarbagh do not boast of a single imposing stone built structure which can strike the imagination of a visitor from Bombay. Patna Civil Station, also called Bankipore shows the usual process of a civilisation determined to build itself up in a curious and distressing admixture of East and West in architecture, manners, outlook or life. In between is a straight road flanked on both sides by the comfortable looking bungalows of the younger generation of landed proprietors who have taken degrees at Oxford or Cambridge, have been called to the bar, and of whom not a few have felt and listened to the call of Mahatma Gandhi. I met a good number of such highly educated men. They had been in the thick of the N.C.C.O. movement and they had lent a vigour and an impetus to national work in Bihar from the happy effects of which it is still enjoying a rare harvest. Going from the station to the riverside one cannot miss a huge red structure. I asked my carriage, a young barrister who had non-co-operated what it was. "Oh, that is a place familiar to a good many of us," he replied, "that is the jail."

GANDHIJI'S INFLUENCE IN BEHAR.

One notices in Behar Indian Society, sharply divided into the two strata of land and affluence and comfort and rank and practically homeless poverty. The Indian landholder is hospitable to a fault, easy going and indolent. His relative, the lawyer and the doctor, has an easy time of it, and was on the whole inclined to let things slide, until the horrors of the system of occupying the land by the tenantry on the indigo plantations woke him up to the need of bettering the lot of his poor countrymen. The agrarian riots which brought Gandhi to the scene and led to the exposure of the tinkering and other onerous conditions of occupancy produced amongst the educated younger men a spirit of social welfare, and was directed into channels of political work under the influence of the non-co-operation movement. Of these men Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Sayyad Mahomed stand out as shining examples of quiet but effective work. The khaddar propaganda took immediate root in Behar because to a peasantry stuck deep in the mire of poverty the idea of making a few annas every week even as good as a sure antidote against starvation. The economic salvation of India through the khaddar is a proposition which does not draw so much derisive laughter even amongst the Indo-British in Bihar as it does in parts of India where the presence of machinery makes us think of quick return and the comfort of a limited class.

THE VICTORIOUS GENERAL.

It was in this environment that Gandhi decided to call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The venue was peculiarly suitable to the U. P. and Bengal members who are largely Swarajist in temperament. The business to be done was the official surrender to Swarajist hands of the machinery of the Congress, by taking away all the obstacles notably about the yarn franchise which stood in the way of the Swarajists. This was done by Mahatma in a house where his followers were in a minority of thirty. He succeeded in doing it with the air of a victorious general who sees to one battalion that it should retire as the trenches of the common enemy still remain unattacked, and asks the other to assail them with its own methods of warfare. That the one group of soldiers who are retiring should feel sore against the other is natural. But in this case I was struck to observe that the Swarajists were not particularly vocal in their elation, whereas the old time Non-cooperators looked sad after their sense of defeat. Only in the case of a few of them did one observe the thought coming up for cautious expression that they would be able to laugh best, as they would laugh last. It is a pity that at our A. I. C. C. meetings, some members come on determined to display their skill in dialectics. Gandhiji looked so severely pressed for time. The Swarajist leader was careful not to say a profane word, but our secondary and tertiary leaders appeared to revel in bouts of argument in which they must now off old scores. It was as if a bad determined to lay by a shotful of collectives against B. in return for what B. had said to A at Chav. In some cases one noticed that the old began as Gagan had been called off at Belgaum for want of seconds but had to be begun again at Patna. The business before the meeting was first to determine the competency or otherwise of the All-India Congress Committee to effect a change in the franchise, and then to agree to the particular change proposed by the leader of the Swarajist movement. The first was certainly an occasion for the display of legal acumen, the second for an exhibition of mutual forbearance in the

(Continued in column 4.)

A. P.

THE MAHALUXMI FAIR



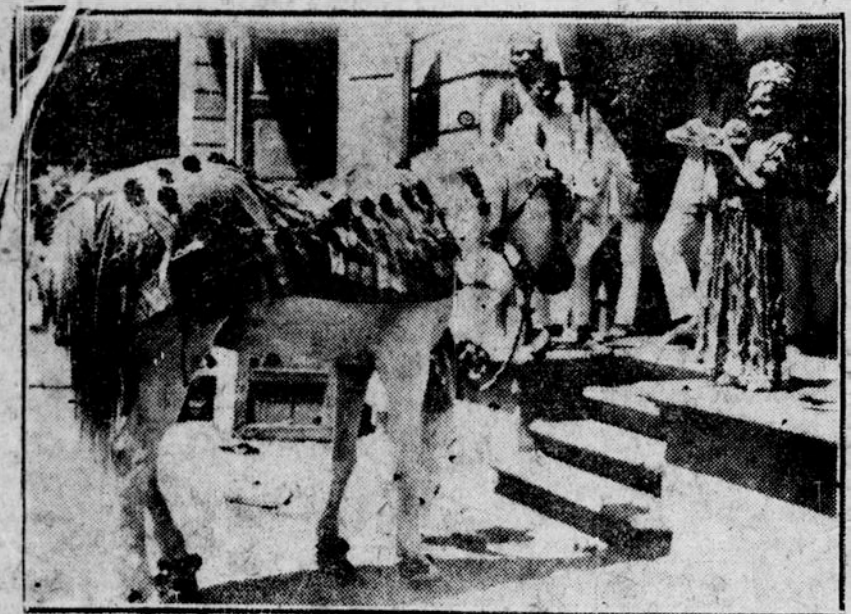
"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.
A view of the crowd of devotees outside the Mahaluxmi Temple, Bombay, where the annual festival and fair came to an end on Sunday last.



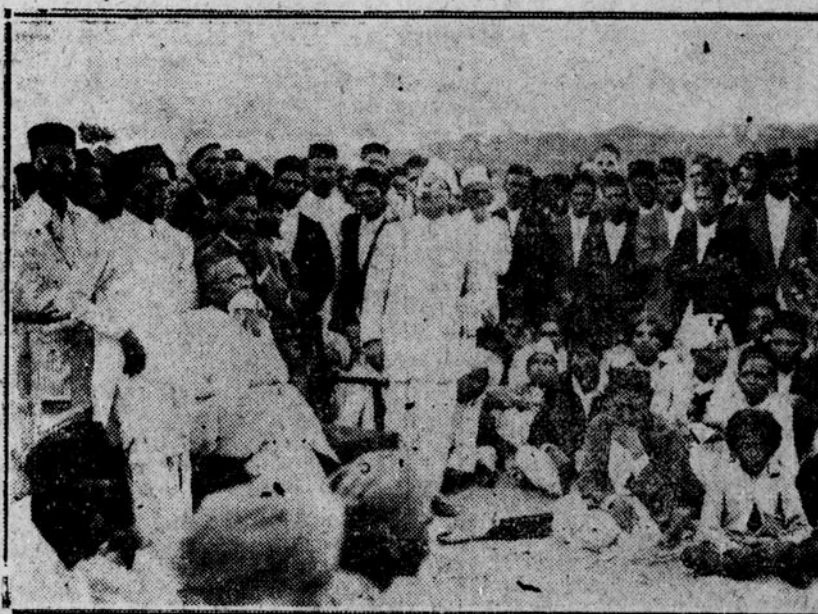
The long row of steps leading to the temple are lined on both sides by beggars of both sexes to whom the charitably disposed offer small coins when departing from the temple.



A view of the huge crowd of devotees and sight-seers on the last day of the Mahaluxmi Fair.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.
The "worship" of a gaily decorated horse forms a distinctive feature of the Dasserah festival. One of such horse is seen here ready to be fed on dainties.



Dr. N. D. Savarkar addressing a Dasserah holiday crowd on Chowpatty sands on Sunday last.



On Sunday the Bombay Gymkhana suffered a severe trouncing at the hands of the Elphinstone C. C. who won by 100 runs. The photograph shows Mr. Weir bowling.

OUR MADRAS LETTER.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

SWARAJIST PROPAGANDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, Sept. 20.

But for the pernicious provision in the Madras City Municipal Act that only 10 out of the 30 elective seats in the Madras Corporation should be vacated in rotation every year, the Madras Corporation would have by this time become a full-fledged Swarajist organisation. Even as it is, the Swarajists have secured 16 out of the 30 elective seats, thus giving a majority among the elected members. It is hoped that there will be further acquisition to their ranks in the elections from the South Indian Chamber constituency which has the right to send two representatives to the Corporation. Mr. Moosa Sait, a Congress man, and Mr. V. Venkateswarulu, a Swarajist, are contesting these two seats and if they succeed, as it is hoped they will, the Congress-Swarajya Party will be 18 strong in the Corporation, which has till lately been composed of the most reactionary elements, and if these 18 Councillors engage themselves seriously in the task of ameliorating the condition of the citizens and making their life happy and contented, to which they have pledged themselves wholeheartedly, they would have justified the confidence reposed in them by the public and paved the way for further successes in the coming year. That they are alive to this responsibility is borne out by their recent activities.

Resolutions given notice of more than a year ago are still remaining undisposed of, the time devoted to the weekly meetings being spent in unnecessary and fruitless discussions. The Swarajists, have, therefore, given notice of their intention to move at the Tuesday's meeting of the Madras Corporation a resolution that in addition to the weekly meetings on Tuesdays, the Corporation do sit on Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. till the arrears are disposed of. The President of the Tamil Nad Swarajya Party is also arranging to hold a Municipal Conference in October next to enable the Congress Municipal Party to frame a definite programme in consultation with the rate payers of all the divisions. The elec-

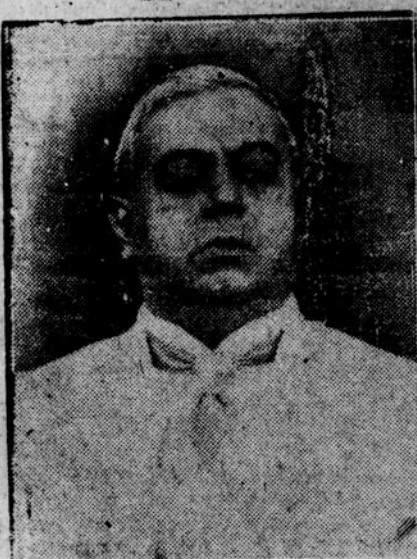
tion of the President will come off in November next. It was originally stated that attempts were being made to persuade any obliging Justice to vacate his seat to enable the present President, Mr. O. Thanikaachalam Chetty, who was beaten in the election this year, to enter the Corporation, but the former has declined to do so, fearing that the recent revision of taxes in his division which has led to further increase in taxation, and the other unpopular measures to which his party was made itself responsible would give a convenient handle to the Swarajists to capture that seat also. It is not yet known whether the Minister for Local self-Government will help the outgoing President with a nominated seat. Even if he does, it is very doubtful if he would succeed in the presidential election.

It is to be hoped that the Congress-Municipal Party will be discreet enough to pitch upon the right man who will in addition to the support from Swarajist benches, be able to obtain substantial support from other parts of the House as well.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENT-SHIP.
By the sudden and unexpected death of Dewasa Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Madras Presidency, nay the whole of India, has lost an erudite scholar of vast learning and the Madras Legislative Council its first elected President, who had made himself familiar with Parliamentary traditions, by a long and continuous study of the practice prevailing in the "Mother of Parliaments." A special meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be held on the 5th October next to elect one in his place. There are many candidates in the field, a good majority of them belonging to the Justice group. That Party does not appear to have made any final selection, but the results depend entirely on the attitude of the Reserved half who command about 30 votes in the Council. There seems to exist a general feeling among the Mussalmans that the choice should this time fall on a Muhammadan. But it is very doubtful whether the Justices who claim to speak on behalf of all but the Brahmin community will recognise the claims of the Muhammadan community.

SWARAJIST PROPAGANDA.
The Swarajists have begun well and are carrying on an extensive propaganda throughout this Province. Mr. S. Srinivasan Iyengar, the President of the Tamil Nadu Swarajya Party, toured in some of the important Districts during the last fortnight and organised Swarajya Sabhas in many important places. Mr. S. Satyamurthy who has just returned from England de-

NEW LAW MEMBER.



Press Photo Agent.

MR. S. R. DAS, BAR-AT-LAW.

The present Advocate-General of Bengal, who has been appointed as the Law Member of the Government of India in succession to Sir B. N. Sarma.

livered a very interesting and instructive lecture on Sunday last at the Soudarya Mahal on British Parties and India.

Mr. Satyamurthy made a fighting speech which produced tremendous effect on the audience. The struggle that was now being carried on between the rulers and the ruled in this country, he said, was, "God willing, bound to win. But what pained him beyond endurance was that the men of their own country, born of the same blood, same flesh and having the same bone should be lost to all sense of patriotism, all sense of self-respect and all sense of national honour as to be willing to be made themselves tools of an unscrupulous bureaucracy for serving their personal ends. These self-seekers were in power because others were not well-organised. He then referred in feeling terms to the death of his leader and chief, Deshbandhu Das, and paid a glowing tribute to his great sacrifice, undaunted courage and superior wisdom. But for his untimely death at the critical stage in the struggle of this nation for freedom, the results of the Reading-Birkenhead Conversations, carried on at a great cost to this country, would not have been so barren and resulted in "nothing doing." Lord Birkenhead appeared to him to labour under the delusion that with the death of its chief, the Swarajya Party would cease to function as a strong political party. But Deshbandhu Das did not live for the day. He had left be-

hind him work which would survive after him. The speaker then effectively answered the objections raised by the Secretary of State to the grant of further reforms.

The speaker then explained the attitude of the British parties towards India which he characterised as hopeless, and appealed to the masses to prepare themselves for a struggle of a determined kind.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS.

If the dictum of the "Madras Mail" that "a silent member will be a great acquisition to the Second Chamber" is to be accepted as a sound political maxim, then one can understand the candidature of Mr. Annamalai to the Council of State. But I do not think that even the voters of the Council of State are so devoid of all sense of patriotism to return a silent representative who has during the life-time of the last Council made himself conspicuous by his absence when important subjects were discussed in that Chamber. But the gallant knight seems to be cocksure of his quota of first votes from his own community. The Nattukottai Chetty community is the one community in this Presidency next to the landholders which is oppressed with heavy taxation, and more than everybody else they require hard-fighting and painstaking representatives to fight their cause and not representatives who will easily sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. I trust that the members of the Nattukottai Chetty community will realise before it is too late the folly of giving sectarian preferences and support the Swarajists who are pledged to reduce taxation and make the life of the people worth-living. The other candidate, another knight and an ex-member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the Secretary of State's Council, has not even the ghost of a chance, in spite of his secret efforts to influence the Europeans in his favour. It was reported in the "Madras Mail" sometime back that Sir Sankaran Nair addressed a private meeting of the European Association in which he is said to have severely criticised the non-cooperation movement. There is nothing to be surprised at in the fact that the author of "Gandhi and Anarchy" has condemned non-cooperation, but it is permissible to ask what alternative programme he is prepared to place before the country. I understand from one of the members present at the meeting that he was heckled with a number of questions, but that he tried to evade direct answers by repeating parrot-like that he will do what appeals to him to be in the best interests of the country. This was too much even for the "Madras Mail" that it very rightly raised the question of the func-

tions of a representative of the people. The question still remains unanswered at the hands of Sir Sankaran. Another candidate is a Justice who was badly beaten during the last general elections to the Legislative Assembly. It was he who supported the retention of the Salt duty at the higher rate, and the voters have done their duty and taught him a severe lesson. In the coming election also, the same fate, I trust, awaits him. The other four candidates have been set up by the general executive of the Swarajya Party. Mr. V. Ramdas during his short tenure in the Council of State has so distinguished himself that it is hardly necessary to refer to his fitness. Dr. U. Rama Rao, M.L.C., who is another candidate is well-known throughout the Presidency for his undaunted courage and sterling patriotism. He had been a consistent nationalist throughout his public life extending over a quarter of a century.

Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao, the third candidate, an Indian Christian, is a man of high ideals and wide knowledge and has taken a prominent part in the non-cooperation movement ever since its inception. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, the sitting member is another Swarajist candidate. Though he had not identified himself with the Swarajya Party till recently, he has now joined the Swarajya Party and stands as the party candidate. The Swarajya Party could not have made a better choice of candidates, and it is hoped that the electors will return them, uninfluenced by the mischievous machinations of wirepullers and self-seekers.

HATS OFF IN TURKEY.

KEMAL'S LATEST DECREE.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote in mail week as follows:—

Immediately on Kemal Pasha's return from his provincial tour, the Cabinet met under his presidency and issued a decree closing all monasteries throughout Turkey and abolishing all religious orders and sheiks and dervishes. The monasteries are to be transformed into schools or sold for building village schools. The traditional dress of dervishes and other monks is abolished. Authorised clerics must wear a white turban and black soutane. They need not wear clerical dress outside their functions. As a sign of submission to the lay authority they must give a salute on the anniversary of the Republic by taking off their turbans.

The decree ends by ordaining that all Government servants must wear ordinary civilised dress, remain bare-headed in offices and salute people when in the street by making off their hats.

TANZEEM MOVEMENT AND DR. KITCHLEW.

REMOVAL OF MISAPPREHENSION.

Mr. Mohammed Abdullahi, Secretary of the Tabligh-ul-Islam, U. P. Aligarh wires from Bareilly City as under Saturday's date:—

"The Indian Daily Telegraph" published a note to the effect that Doctor Kitchlew had in his Sadr Bazar speech at Lucknow advocated cow-slaughter and boycott of Hindus by Muslims. Doctor Kitchlew publicly explained these points and refuted all misrepresentation in his speech at the Mumtaz Orphanage, Lucknow, on 20th inst.

The Tanzeem movement was inaugurated by Dr. Kitchlew after he and Hakim Ajmal Khan had consulted Mahatma Gandhi at Juhu, and with the latter's concurrence, Dr. Kitchlew then put the Tanzeem programme before the Khilafat Committee, a body led by staunch and tried Nationalists. The Khilafat Committee adopted it. Tanzeem is nothing but mass education, social reform, economic reconstruction on organised non-political non-sectarian lines. It is nothing but a constructive programme applied to the Muslim community. Doctor Kitchlew never advised a boycott of Hindus. He did, and does, ask Muslims to take to trade and banking, thereby getting their fair share of their means of livelihood, and contributing their quota to the economic development of India. Dr. Kitchlew has all along emphasised that our only aim is internal improvement of the Muslim community, and we set our faces against every attempt to create bad blood or even estrangement between the different communities constituting the Indian nation.

Signed by Sir Rahim Bakhsh, K.C.I.E., Vaid Gholamshah Nairang, Yakil Maulana Abdul Majid Qadri, Badami Kunwar Mohammed Abd. Wahid Khan, Rames Madras District, Aligarh Mohammed Abdullahi, Mohammed Alan, members of the All-India Jamiat Tanzeem, Amritsar.

"COTTON INDUSTRY IN INDIA"

JAPANESE COMPETITION

SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES

Reprinted from the

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Price As. -/8/- per Book

Can be had from the

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

PRESS,

139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.



Would
Sanatogen
give me back
my Strength?

Over 24,000 Physicians have answered
YES!

One and all of these medical men would tell you that Sanatogen will revitalize you and those dear to you. They have, each of them, written us, watching case after case, how surely and steadily Sanatogen rebuilds impoverished nerve cells, enriches the blood, restores normal digestion and uplifts and reinforces the entire system. Couple with this the grateful testimony of the host of people who have gained new joy in life with the aid of Sanatogen, and the conclusion is inevitable.

LIEUT.-GENERAL YOUNG (U.S. Army) writes:

"I find Sanatogen wonderful for building up a run-down system. I can cheerfully recommend it to those who may be suffering from fatigue and nervousness."

The Right Hon. SIR GILBERT PARKER, Bart., the distinguished novelist and statesman, writes:

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true tonic food, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Get new strength with
SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food

START TAKING IT TO-DAY!
Obtainable of all chemists and bazar dealers.



Excellent—for
growing children!

BETTER as a muscle, bone and energy builder than either meat or rice! A single potful of QUAKER OATS porridge forms as much bone as nine potfuls of rice. How your children will thrive and grow when served this delicious health food regularly!

Their little cheeks will glow with health. They will become active and energetic. Begin feeding them QUAKER OATS now. Easy to prepare—easy to digest—not body-heating.

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats

**MELLIN'S
FOOD**

is not a medicine; it forms a perfect diet for healthy and also feeble people.

Sample free on application.

Messrs. Wilson Latham & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

THE "NARA-RATNA MANDIR."

A HALL OF HEROES.

(BY P. N. KACHHI.)

Among the institutions of Indore the Nara-Ratna Mandir founded in the year 1923, has a sublimity all its own. Without distinction of caste or creed, time or clime, it exhibits pictorially, the various forms of heroism, in religion in social reform in literature, in art, in science, in politics, in statesmanship, etc.

The building is a magnificent pile with an open compound in front and two spacious halls, the inner of which constitutes the Mandir Proper, while the outer one mounted by a semicircular gallery is utilized for biographical lectures. The activities of this institution are fourfold. The first, and of course the most important, is the collection and assortment of pictures, photographs and small statues where available, of the great men of the world. The number of these has already reached over two hundred and the work of collection is briskly going on. Each picture bears under it a short description of the Ratna which it represents, printed on a fine tablet. Here on the walls of this picture-hall, one can see, admire and worship the finest jewels of men that this earth ever produced. Here is stored up as if in a nutshell, the concentrated essence of Greatness to stimulate, inspire and nourish the noblest faculties that mortals are capable of.

Shri Prishna and Christ, Buddha and Confucius, Luther and Calvin, Nanak and Chaitanya, Kabir and Tulsidas, Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Vivekananda and a number of others are here associated in a gallery company representing the highest spiritual aspirations of mankind.

Turning in another direction the young and aspiring poet can drink inspiration from Homer and Dante, Euripides and Shakespeare, the Portenese, G. V. De Camargo, the Norwegian Ibsen, the French Beaumarchais, and numerous others both ancient and modern.

Another side yet, and intellectual lights like Pythagoras and Socrates, Huxley and Herbert Spencer, Newton and Tycho Brahe (Danish astronomer), Boccaccio and Balzac, come to our view.

Among leaders of political thought, great statesmen, and great rulers, shine Sir Thomas More, Gladstone and Parvalli, Mazzini, Abraham Lincoln and Burke, Ashoka, Shivaji and Alexander the Great, Caesar, Rana Pratap and Chand Bibi and many more.

Great singers like Beethoven and Wagner, great painters like Turner, Leonardo Da Vinci, Michael Angelo and Titian, great temple-builders like Virumal Naik (king of Madurai) and others are here to represent fine arts.

The other three subsidiary activities of the Mandir are, (1) a library with a decent stock of standard biographical works, (2) a reading-room with standard magazines, (3) a series of biographical lectures, the number of which has by this time risen to forty. It is, I believe, proposed to attach an archaeological museum to this Mandir. The State annual budget for the upkeep of this Mandir is Rs. 3,000.

The Nara Ratna Mandir is an object-lesson to awaken in us the sense that greatness belongs not to this country or that but to all countries and also that it may manifest itself in any department of human knowledge its object being to light up some dark corner in the infinite abyss of the human mind.

The truly great Have all one age, and from one visible space Shed influence! They both in power and act Are permanent, and Time is not with them Save as it worketh for them, they in it.

COLERIDGE.

EXTERNAL CAPITAL IN INDIA.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

ing afforded for the training of Indian apprentices, and the imposition of penal taxation on companies which did not comply with these conditions. The Committee point out that these suggestions could only be applied to new companies, and that they would entail a very elaborate system of trade licensing and inquisitorial Government control which would tend to prevent the development of private companies into joint stock companies. Restrictions on the transfer of shares from Indians to non-Indians might possibly increase the yield in certain exceptional cases, but this would be largely counterbalanced by their lower value on account of the absence of an open market for the sale of investments. Further practical objections are the probable evasion of restrictions by the large capitalist, and the increased difficulty to the small investor of finding purchasers for which brokers would naturally charge an enhanced commission. The Committee's objection to a statutory minimum of directors is based on the right of shareholders under ordinary circumstances to have an untethered control over their own directorate, and on the principle that it would be unbusinesslike and uneconomical to compel companies to labour under a proportion of directors whose business qualifications were only a secondary consideration. The Committee are also opposed to keeping subscription lists for new or additional capital open to Indians for a prolonged period as, if Indian subscribers were subsequently allowed to sell them in the open market without restriction, the effects of such a policy on the ultimate control of the company would be negligible, while the dislocation created to the commercial machinery of the country by such a general provision would be incalculable. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, while recognising the force of this argument, holds that some such action is desirable on the ground that there would be some residuum of additional Indian holdings as a result.

Where, however, definite concessions are granted to particular concerns, as in the third class of external capital, they agree that definite restrictions might be imposed. They would sub-divide this class further into two:—

(1) where the foreign capitalist acquires a definite pecuniary concession, such as a bounty; and

(2) where he acquires a concession which will enable him to exploit a wasting asset, such as a mineral concession.

In the first case, they consider that restrictions might be imposed of the nature described in Section 5 of the Steel Industry Protection Act of 1924, namely, that the companies should be registered in India with rupee capital and a reasonable proportion of Indian directors and reasonable facilities for the technical training of Indian apprentices should be provided.

As regards mining and similar concessions, they are of opinion that no definite proportion can be prescribed and the matter must be dealt with by the expert departments of the Government concerned, the general criterion being that concessions should only be granted to external concerns where it is clearly in the national interest that they should, and where internal capital is not forthcoming on reasonable terms, and then only subject to such safeguards as may be suitable for each case.



He Sings in his Bath.

Why? Because he feels the must shout for sheer joy, he's so brimful of health and energy! Do you feel like bursting into song when you get up? You don't—but you will if you take your daily pinch of Kruschen Salts.

Just a little daily dose—as much as will lie on a silver 4-anna piece; it's so easy and you can't taste it in your first morning cup of tea. It reminds your liver and kidneys of their duty, washes all waste matter

out of your system, refreshes your blood, and sets every nerve in your body vibrating with the joy of new health and vigour.

You know why? Because Kruschen Salts consist of Nature's own health ingredients—just those six salts which your body ought to be getting from your food. Millions have learnt the value of Kruschen Salts and enjoy the priceless gifts of health and happiness for only an anna a week.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazars.

Dear Smokers.

To those of you who prefer a large size cigarette, we recommend our new brand

THREE BELLS

(Magnums)

Stocks have just arrived and can be obtained at all first class tobacconists.

Price:

Re. 1-6

per tin of 50.

J. & F. BELL—GLASGOW.

GROSSMITH'S
Shem-el-Nessim
PERFUME
The Scent of Araby.

AN inspiration in perfume, exquisitely suggestive of Oriental luxury.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachou, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystal, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf, Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors.
J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD., LONDON.

Representatives:
WALTER WHITE, Calcutta.



The Best Protection Against
COLDS & CHILLS

At the first feeling of hoarseness or stiffness in the head, divest a Peps tablet of its silver jacket and dissolve in your mouth right away.

The potent medicinal fumes given off by Peps are breathed direct to vital parts, soothing and disinfecting the throat, relieving the chest, keeping trouble off the lungs. Any soreness or congestion is speedily removed by Peps; the delicate air-ways are thoroughly cleared of dangerous germs, and the entire breathing system is strengthened and invigorated.

Peps enable the most trying temperatures to be faced without fear of evil consequences.

PEPS
"THE REMEDY YOU BREATHE."

PEPS tablets are sold in sealed glass bottles with full directions. Of medicinal vendors everywhere. Price Re. One.

SLEEPLESSNESS

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless, age-long nights, a few doses of

PHENALGIN
SOOTHES THE NERVES

restores tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensures calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions by all Chemists.

Sole Agents:
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND

IT PAYS

TO ADVERTISE IN

'Swarajya'

THE BEST FRIEND

OF

Merchants and
Manufacturers

The popular Nationalist
Dailies (English and
Tamil) of Southern India.

For rates apply to:-

MANAGER

"SWARAJYA,"

40, Broadway, MADRAS.

Rs. 25 A MONTH FOR 20
YEARS WILL LEAVE YOU
—INDEPENDENCE AND A
GRAND FORTUNE OF
RS. 11,000 !

No other Savings Bank
gives this remarkable
value for your money !

OUR HOME SAVINGS SAFE

encourages thrift, cuts down
useless waste in expenditure.

Have a Safe in your Home,
encourage in your family the
habit of thrift and economy.

Accounts may be opened
with a minimum of Rs. 5/-

Write for further particulars to:-

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF
INDIA, Ltd.,**

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

You can earn Ten Thousand a year
By Manufacturing **HAIR OILS.**

The Formula Specialist connected
with industry of 40 years' experience
offers a treatise on the manufacture
of most popular Hair Oils giving
elaborate process in simple English
together with 16 well-tried formulas
and additional training.

For Rs. 4 only V. P. P. extra.

INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT.,
Keshub Bhawan, Shambazar, CALCUTTA

TORY AND COMMUNIST.

COL WOODCOCK'S ABSURD
PROTEST AGAINST MR. SAKLATVALA.

The letter sent by Colonel H. C. Woodcock, Conservative member for Eyerton, to Mr. Fred Maddison, the secretary of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, declining to accompany the British representatives to the forthcoming Inter-Parliamentary Conference in America, because Mr. Saklatvala, Communist M.P. for North Battersea, was one of the delegates, was considered on Sept. 24 at a meeting of the members of the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. After a short discussion it was agreed that Mr. Maddison should reply to Colonel Woodcock in the following terms:-

"Dear Colonel Woodcock—I regret that you should have thought it necessary to resign your place in the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which is travelling to the Conference at Washington. I hope you will permit me to say that I think you are doing so under a misapprehension. The Inter-Parliamentary Union is composed of a great many members of Parliaments who hold every shade of political opinion. Any member of Parliament may join the Union and every member of the Union is entitled to be present at all conferences of the Union, unless a numerical limit is imposed by the inviting Group, and this the Americans have not done. Mr. Saklatvala is a member of the British Parliament and has joined the Inter-Parliamentary Union. He is therefore entitled to go to the conference and has announced his intention of doing so. You accordingly find him in the British Group, just as you are confronted with him as a fellow member of the House of Commons. The Group going to America is in no sense a delegation nor does it bear the responsibilities of a delegation. It is not selected and its members, therefore, may hold many divergent points of view. It is obvious, therefore, that if every member of the British Group were to take the same course as you propose, Mr. Saklatvala might appear alone as a member of the British Parliament to receive the hospitality of the American nation along with the members of thirty other Parliaments who are to assemble at Washington. That, surely, is not a result which you would desire."

BROACH FINE COUNTS SPG. WG. CO LD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held on Monday, Mr. F. E. Dinslow presiding. The Directors' Report stated that there was a loss of Rs. 189,193 due to depression in trade and the advisability of writing down the stores and stocks in hand. The report continued:-

"Among the debts due to the company, you will find an item of Rs. 407,217-1-1, due by your late cloth selling agent, M. Abdul Aziz and Company. The said firm consisted of Mr. Huseinbhai Ahmedbhai and Mr. Dalsukhbhai Vaidial Veerchand who also constituted the firm of Huseinbhai Dalsukhbhai and Co., the late agents of your company. On the 31st March 1924, a sum of Rs. 26,367-0-0 was due by M. Abdul Aziz and Co., and the same has been shown in the balance sheet. It was then represented that this amount was in respect of outstanding due by constituents and merchants and that the same would be adjusted in due course. In April 1925, your Directors came to know that the amount due by M. Abdul Aziz and Co., to your company was over Rs. 4 lacs and as the partners of the said firm could not satisfactorily explain the large amount standing to their debit and as the principal partner in the said firm Mr. Huseinbhai Ahmedbhai had become heavily involved financially your Directors requested your Auditors to make a report. Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., accordingly made the report from which it appeared that the Company's monies had been used by the firm of M. Abdul Aziz and Co., in financing Mr. Huseinbhai Ahmedbhai. Your Directors then pressed Mr. Huseinbhai for payment of security and on the 10th day of May 1925 Mr. Huseinbhai having been threatened with legal proceedings executed a charge in favour of the Company to secure a sum of Rs. 8,80,000 due by M. Abdul Aziz and Co., to your Company. As the said charge is on properties which are subject to a prior charge and on assets which are doubtful of realisation it is not possible at the present moment to say how much the Company will be able to realise therefrom. The sum of Rs. 40,700 must be considered doubtful for the present."

Your Directors in view of the above facts and in view of the necessity to have substantial agents who could carry on the work of the company and arrange for necessary finance arranged with the late agents Huseinbhai Dalsukhbhai and Co., to assign their agreement to the present agents Messrs. Brij Lal Billimoria and Co., and such assignment was made on the 10th day of May 1925 and your Directors recognised them as the agents of the company.

Your Directors find that the indebtedness of M. Abdul Aziz and Company, to your Company has increased to 465,247-4-3 and they are contemplating taking the necessary action.

Messrs. Mavirprasad Badridas and Govindrao Juharnal carrying on business under the style of Messrs. Mahavirprasad Govindram who are closely related to the members of the agents firm, were appointed cloth selling agents of your company on the 10th May 1925, in the place of Messrs. M. Abdul Aziz and Co., and on the same terms.

The accounts were passed and the Directors were authorised to take criminal proceedings against the late managing and selling agents and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for the purpose. Two of the shareholders being asked to co-operate with the directors for the purpose. The retiring agents were re-appointed.

NAGPUR LETTER.

C. P. GOVERNMENT'S MOVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 29.

It is understood on very high authority that the Local Government have recently received orders from the Home Government to reserve all the Transferred Subjects in this province, until the time the C. P. Swarajists mend their policy and are willing to accept Ministerships and work out the Reforms. It is therefore expected that the decision of the local Government will be shortly published and steps will be taken to appoint two more Executive Councillors to help the Governor in working out the transferred half of the Government. The Governor who is presently on a tour in the Province has been interviewing several leading men with a view to select suitable men for the posts and it is understood that His Excellency has already held out hopes to two men from Berar. In case the present Home Member, Sir M. V. Joshi were given an extension, it is believed that only one man from Berar, preferably a Muslim, will be selected. The rumour that the Swarajist Leaders were hankering after the posts of the Executive Councils which had found place in certain vernacular and other papers is only a myth invented by certain interested persons to discredit the Swarajists in the eyes of the public. On the authority of a local Swarajist leader I have reasons to believe that there is no truth whatever that any member of the Swaraj Party would be prepared to accept the post of the Executive Councillor when the Party has refused to accept Ministerships in the last session of the Council.

The Annual Ganesh festival which was celebrated in several parts of the city with great enthusiasm, passed off quietly without a single untoward incident as was the case last year. Thanks to the efforts of the leaders of both the communities, all processions passed off on terms of mutual settlement arrived at as regards the question of playing music in front of mosques. Lectures on different social, political and other topics by prominent speakers were a special feature of this year's celebrations.

SHORT-TIME AND ITS EFFECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I give underneath the remarks of the Chairman, Mr. Kenneth Lee at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Tootal Broadhurst, Lee Company regarding the working of short time in cotton mills, which are of special interest to us at this moment. His remarks refer to the Lancashire textile industry, but they may easily apply to the Bombay industry:-

"By working short-time the trade is increasing its cost of production and encouraging foreign competitors to put up more mills or work the mills they have on two or more shifts. We are playing into their hands because other nations are no longer obliged to come to us for the bulk of their requirements. If we unilaterally keep up our prices, our customers will buy elsewhere and the foreign manufacturer will be encouraged to increase his output. I do not propose to consider the reasons for the present state of affairs; all I would say is that the industry ought to abandon organised short-time, unless other nations using cotton can be persuaded to cut down their production in the same proportion as ours. It seems useless to pursue this policy single-handed, for by so doing we are helping to keep down the price of raw material for the benefit of our foreign competitors, who are gradually getting a larger proportion of the available world trade."

We hear people suggesting the working of short-time in Bombay, but perhaps if short-time is prolonged as in England, the effect here will be that the local markets will be captured by Japan and to some extent by Lancashire with the assistance of very favourable exchange and the excise duty which both handicap the local industry. Yours, etc.,

K. A. R.

TAX ON TOTALISATOR BETTING.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" of Friday's date says:—With reference to the footnote to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. XVI of 1925 (A Bill to impose a tax on totalisator betting) published at pages 259-264 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part V, dated the 17th September 1925, it is notified that Mr. J. Baptista, has signed the report and that Sir Vasant Rao A. Dabholkar, has signed the same subject to the minute of dissent shown below:-

"I agree with the majority report of the Select Committee except Clause 10 of the Bill. If Government desire to reduce the tax on the Gate money by 25 per cent. then in my opinion the Third Enclosure must be abolished as recommended by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Government, as it is, has proved a considerable assistance to the temptation for gambling among the people and has brought misery to many a poor family."

What oil do
you use in your Car?

Very probably you don't know. If you are one of the many motorists who leave the driver to buy the oil, then you are using cheap oil, the kind of oil that will sooner or later make you realize that "good oil is cheaper than bearings."

Your car which has cost you a few thousands of rupees, is worth your personal attention, for its efficiency depends upon correct lubrication. Besides, the more efficient your car, the better its second hand selling value.

If you want to know more about correct lubrication for your car or motor cycle, write for our free booklet—Intelligent Lubrication for Motor Car (or Motor Cycle) owners.

"WAKEFIELD CASTROL MOTOR OILS" ARE STOCKED BY ALL GOOD DEALERS.

C. C. WAKEFIELD & Co., Ltd.,
WAKEFIELD HOUSE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Branches at:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS, DELHI, RANGOON, COLOMBO and KARACHI. L.A.S.



If Youth But Knew—

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. Advancing years bring increasing responsibilities and expenses. The strongest buffer against adversity is a Long Term Endowment Policy. The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

**THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE,

TORONTO, CANADA.

M. KANJI & CO., General Agents

Universal Building

COWAJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.



Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal
when the Blood
is cleansed
with

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery. Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowermore Place, Levenshoe, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns. He also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of skin eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Take it for
Eczema, Rash, Sores and Eruptions,
Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles,
Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Sole Agents: Messrs. Q. A. HERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

RHEUMATISM.

The terrible pains of Rheumatism render you helpless for either work or pleasure. Your blood no longer has the power to expel the injurious crystals of Uric Acid from the system, and Gout and Lumbago speedily follow.

That is why you need "KUTNOW'S" Powder; it instantly dissolves all traces of Uric Acid from the blood; reinvigorates the liver and kidneys and effectively prevents a recurrence of the distressing symptoms. Purifying and revitalising, "KUTNOW'S" Powder is the finest tonic ever known.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.

From all stores and bazaars

Sole agents

for Bombay Presidency—

FRAMJEE & SONS,

14/16, Green Street,

FORT BOMBAY.



Bears Honeydew

VIRGINIA Cigarettes

One Rupee for 50.
Three Annas for 10.

Made in England.

AN EXCELLENT CIGARETTE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

THOMAS BEAR & SONS (India) LIMITED.

GROSSMITH'S "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne

has a wonderfully refreshing odour of invigorating quality. Don't merely ask for Eau de Cologne but Grossmith's "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne—the product of nearly a hundred years' continuous improvement. Magical in relieving headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves.

Ask also for "Golden Still" Eau-de-Cologne TOILET SOAP, BATH SOAP, BATH CRYSTALS, and TOOTH POWDER.

Of all Chemists & Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors.
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

Representative: WALTER WHITE, Bombay.



MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL

Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

Induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

The World-wide Celebrated

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 1-3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & Co., Bombay. DEV BROS. 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.



GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



OPTIMUS

THERE ARE OVER 6,000,000 "OPTIMUS"

Wickless Stoves giving Universal Satisfaction throughout the World. SOLD BY ALL STOVE DEALERS.

AGENTS: CLUBWALLA & Co.

44, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.



The Watch

Adjusted to Temperatures

Timed in positions.

Guaranteed 3 Years

Sole Agents:—

ABRECHT & Co.,
199, Hornby Rd., Bombay.

	—Full Jewelled—	Ra.
Milner O. F.	19" 35	
"	18" 37	
"	17" 42	
"	16" 42	
"	18" 48	
"	17" 54	
"	15" 51	

ESTABLISHED 1876, 49 YEARS AGO.

The Daily Newspaper with the largest circulation in South India.

The Hindu.

THEREFORE

THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For rates apply to:—The MANAGER,

100, Mount Road, Madras, (P. Box 316.)

An Annual SUPPLEMENT is also published every year at the time of the Xmas, with useful information for reference at all times

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., by SURESH P. KAPADIA, at the "Hindu" Press, 100, Mount Road, Madras.